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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH UN OFFICIALS IN BEIRUT

JN281150Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 June--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met at noon today with Dr James Jonah, political adviser and envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. On the UN side, the meeting was attended by (Jean Claude Aimee), adviser to the UN forces commander in Lebanon; General Cuq, deputy commander of the UN forces; and Samir Sunbur, head of the UN Information Office in Beirut. On the Palestinian side, Basil 'Aql, PLO representative to the United Nations, participated in the meeting.

Palestinian sources have reported that the two sides exchanged views on various issues, particularly coordination between them in southern Lebanon.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR MEETS ISLAMIC CONGRESS LEADER

JN281450Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 28 June--Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman and chairman of the Pan-Arab Relations Department [title as received], received in his office this morning Dr Ahmadou Karim Jay, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization, and Qasim az-Zuhayri, assistant director general for political affairs [presumably of Islamic Congress]. 'Abd ar-Razzaq as-Sayhin, chairman of the PLO Political Department [title as received], also attended the meeting.

During this meeting they reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue from both the Arab and international aspects. They also discussed the means to develop cooperation between the PLO and General Secretariat of the Islamic Congress Organization.

Brother Abu Mayzar made a statement to the SANA correspondent. He said that the visit to Syria by the secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization is the first since his appointment to this post. He said that the secretary general came to see for himself the latest developments in the area and to exchange views with PLO and Syrian officials on the circumstances through which the Palestinian cause is passing.

Abu Mayzar pointed out that he felt that the secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization highly appreciates the main role Syria and the PLO are playing in the confrontation of the Zionist enemy and the imperialist-Zionist plots concocted against the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause.

HASSAN ASKS PALESTINIAN, SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

JN251809Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco has attacked the Palestinian and Syrian presence in Lebanon and said that the Palestinian presence, as it now exists, and the presence of the Syrian Army hamper the restoration of stability to Lebanon.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, King Hassan II called for the eviction of the Syrian Army from Lebanon as a prelude to peace. He then reiterated his support for As-Sadat's visit to the Zionist entity and called for patience until this initiative has achieved its purpose. Like As-Sadat, Hassan II said that solving the dispute in the Middle East is in the hands of the United States.

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD UNABLE TO ATTEND AFRICAN SUMMIT

NC290748Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that the Arab League has formed its delegation to attend the African summit conference which will be held in Khartoum in July. The delegation will be headed by Arab League Assistant Secretary General Dr Sayyid Nawfal.

The paper says that the Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad's state of health prevents him from attending the conference. It is worth noting that the Arab League will be attending the conference in its capacity as observer.

PALESTINIAN EFFORTS TOWARD UNITY REVIEWED

LD241228Y Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Beirut--AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI--Despite the importance of the current meetings between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO leadership and the impact of such meetings on the future of Lebanese-Palestinian relations, inter-Palestinian relations are of great importance as well, since the translation into commitments of any results which might emerge from the meetings between Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and Yasir 'Arafat depends on these relations.

Obviously, coordination is now underway on various levels between the Palestinian "rejection front" and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and a definite political line in this direction is clearly emerging.

On the other hand, the Palestinian memorandum which the five Palestinian resistance organizations submitted to the PLO is still causing considerable repercussions among both Palestinians and Lebanese. From the Palestinian aspect, the memo has set off a general debate in the Palestinian leadership and among the resistance grass roots and brought to the fore the issue of national unity as a matter that can no longer be postponed. The PLO leadership immediately countered by a proposal for "regularizing" the Palestinian resistance, in other words, unifying the Palestine liberation army and integrating into it the Fatah forces and the forces of As-Sa'iqah and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--General Command. Although the proposal has not yet been generally accepted, it remains a suitable basis for public dialog by the PLO leadership, thus giving the Palestinian rejectionists the opportunity to put forward proposals for collective leadership and democratic dialog.

Talk about the form of Palestinian national unity inevitably arouses debate among the Lebanese allies of the Palestinian resistance, foremost of which is the Nationalist Movement. The five Palestinian organizations concerned believe that political and military leadership in all matters concerning Lebanese affairs must be in the hands of the Nationalist Movement.

The meeting between representatives of the five organizations and officials of the Fatah Central Committee following the release of the memorandum was due to be followed by further meetings and discussions in order to follow up the proposals put by the memorandum, but the resumption of such meetings had to be delayed because of the absence of the majority of Fatah representatives (such as Abu Iyad, Abu Jihad, and Abu al-Lutf) abroad.

It is interesting to note that at the first meeting, which included representatives of the five organizations and members of the Fatah Central Committee, Abu Iyad accepted the five basic points stated in the memorandum and proposed adding the following:

1. Considering national unity a Palestinian demand dictated by the necessities of the present situation, and based on the participation of all the Palestinian resistance factions in taking Palestinian decisions;
2. Collective Palestinian leadership;
3. Democratic dialog as the basis of relations between the various resistance factions;
4. Rejecting the illusions of the proposed settlements.

The question now being asked is what were the reasons behind not convening further meetings between representatives of the five organizations and the Fatah Central Committee members? Was it because of the absence of some Fatah leaders abroad or for some other reason?

Since the rejection front is inclined to believe that there are "other reasons," it proceeded toward holding meetings with the Nationalist Movement to discuss with it a number of issues.

At this meeting the Nationalist Movement submitted a program and a proposal for continuing to work within the joint command consisting of the Palestinian resistance and the Nationalist Movement as well as reaffirming its adherence to the contents of the memorandum submitted by the five organizations.

PLO WANTS TO KEEP UNRWA'S HEADQUARTERS IN BEIRUT

JN231658Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The PLO has announced its rejection of the decision to transfer UNRWA's headquarters from Beirut to Vienna. The PLO expressed its deep concern about the grave and negative repercussions of a decision which will harm the interests of the Palestinian people.

The above was stated in a memorandum sent by the PLO's Higher Political Committee for Palestinian Affairs to UNRWA.

The memorandum said the Higher Political Committee considers the decision to move UNRWA headquarters to Vienna to be a step on the road to complete renunciation of the UN commitments to the Palestinian refugees and our people, who are still suffering under the yoke of occupation.

The memorandum pointed out that UNRWA has recently reduced its services, so that the individual who benefits from these services no longer receives more than the equivalent of \$1.5 per month.

In its memorandum the PLO asked the United Nations to include UNRWA's budget in the UN budget, thereby handling them like the salaries of the international employees of the agency.

Concluding its memorandum, the PLO declared its refusal to keep silent about the continuous reduction of UNRWA's services and also declared its absolute rejection of the decision to move its headquarters to Vienna.

PLO OFFICE OFFICIALLY OPENED IN DJIBOUTI

JN251922Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1800 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] A PLO office was officially opened in Djibouti today. The opening ceremony was attended by Abdallah Mohamed Kamil, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who made a speech in which he reiterated the support of his country's government and people for the sacred war launched by the PLO for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights to their soil, self-determination and establishment of their independent state. The Palestinian revolution's representative then replied by thanking the government and people of Djibouti for their stance in support of the Palestinian cause and just struggle and added: It is a great honor for the PLO to see its flag fluttering in this region of the Arab world.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THREE OPERATIONS CLAIMED

JN271858Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1800 GMT 27 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] During the last 48 hours, the Palestinian revolutionaries carried out three bold operations against the enemy's vital targets and installations. They detonated timed explosives inside a warehouse for gas cylinders in a cooperative of the enemy intelligence in Jerusalem and inside a building in Haifa, causing great material and human loss among the enemy. This was announced today by the military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces in three military communiques.

Regarding the first operation, the spokesman said: One of our special groups yesterday placed timed incendiary explosive charges inside the warehouse for gas cylinders in one of the cooperatives used by the enemy intelligence for investigation and observation in (Beit Iqfa) Street in (Al-Qatamun) suburb in occupied Jerusalem. At 1500 that day the charges went off and completely destroyed an apartment next to the warehouse, killing or wounding those inside. Flames then spread to the other floors of the building, devouring the contents of several flats and injuring a number of people inside.

On 25 June another group placed timed highly explosive charges at the entrance of a building used by the enemy intelligence in [name indistinct], a suburb of Haifa. The charges were also placed in a building used by enemy officers as private lodging in Herzel Street in (Hadar Hakarmel) in Haifa. At about 2300 that day the charges went off in the first target and destroyed the entrance of the building. They also broke the walls of the first floor and injured a number of enemy intelligence personnel. About 45 minutes later the other charges went off in the second target and destroyed the entrance and parts of the first floor, killing or wounding the people inside.

Regarding the third operation, the Palestinian military spokesman said: On the evening of 25 June, one of our special groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed timed explosive charges inside an office of the enemy intelligence in Ju'y Street in the middle of Jerusalem. This office is in charge of watching for and following our revolutionaries who have that street as a target when carrying out their daring operations. The office also interrogates the Palestinian citizens suspected by the enemy. Very early next morning, the charges went off and completely destroyed the office at the entrance, killing or wounding all people inside.

KUWAIT

AMIR RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261552Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The amir this morning received in audience Ho Ying, Chinese deputy foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit here. The audience took place in the presence of Faysal Salah al-Mutawwa', acting under secretary for foreign affairs, and the Chinese ambassador to Kuwait.

The director of the amiri cabinet said that Mr Ho Ying had conveyed an invitation to the amir to visit the PRC on behalf of the Chinese leaders. The amir accepted the invitation, and the date will be set later through diplomatic channels.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES 24 JUNE

LD241741Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia arrived here at 1830 this afternoon for a short visit to Kuwait. He was welcomed at the airport by the amir, the crown prince and prime minister and by senior Kuwaiti officials.

President Barre was accompanied by an important delegation consisting of the Somali foreign minister, high-ranking advisers and newsmen.

Holds Talks

LD251122Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia called on his excellency the amir of Kuwait at As-Sif Palace at 0830 this morning. The talks which followed were attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and by Minister for Amiri Diwan Affairs Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad al-Jabir. The talks were also attended by Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali foreign minister, and by the Somali ambassador to Kuwait.

The minister for amiri diwan affairs said in a declaration that his highness the amir of Kuwait had reviewed in detail with his excellency the president of Somalia relations between the two countries and ways of expanding and developing them in various fields. The talks also covered Arab-African relations and matters of common interest to the two countries. The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere of understanding and cordiality.

President Mohamed Siad Barre and the accompanying delegation are due to leave Kuwait at about 1700 this afternoon.

Press Statement Issued

LD252148Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The following is a press statement on the visit of the Somali president to Kuwait:

Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid a short visit to Kuwait and was accompanied by some officials of the Somali Government. His excellency conducted talks with his highness the amir dealing with bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries in particular and the situation in the Horn of Africa and the situation in the Arab homeland in general. Both sides agreed that the present circumstances in the region call for cooperation among all sister countries and require consultation and exchanges of views in order to insure more cohesion and closeness.

The Kuwaiti side stressed its desire to maintain cooperation, unity and solidarity among the Arab brothers and also the need to exert efforts to this end.

OIL COUNTRIES CALLED UPON TO CALM YEMEN SITUATION

LD282328Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 27 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Ahmad al-Jarallah article: "The Responsibility of Oil Countries to Calm Down the Yemeni Situation"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the situation that has now flared up in Yemen is a very critical one that will be cautiously watched by the oil countries in the area. This is particularly true because these developments have come at a time when Iran is experiencing its own situation which brings to the fore the question of whether Iran will be militarily capable of standing on the Oman-PDRY border. This is in addition to the situation in the Horn of Africa where active attempts are being made to put an end to what is happening there.

Of course, neither Saudi Arabia nor anyone else would welcome any foreign presence in Aden or in northern Yemen, especially if this presence is of the type now found in Angola--Cuban troops and Soviet advisers. Such a presence will not be comfortable for the oil states which in the past 3 years have been able to halt instability in their internal fronts in order to insure stability and security for the flow of oil to the outside world which needs this oil and which wishes for calm in the area.

Undoubtedly, the assassination of YAR Chairman al-Ghashmi was done in such a manner that it must be rejected. It is opposed by the states and governments that have been able to achieve a standard of living for the peoples of the area which requires further stability and security. Therefore, if Aden were really behind this incident, this would be the beginning of the end of such a situation and it would not be so stable. Every country must take its neighbors into account as it builds its foreign relations. Aden cannot become the center of Russian influence or San'a' the center of Chinese influence. Neither can Kuwait be anybody's center of influence as long as there is an agreement in principle to keep this region free from the atmosphere of cold war and major power conflicts, particularly since it is a vast and important passage for the flow of trade as well as an oil depot that the world does not wish to see go up in flames.

The YAR has gained a lot economically as a result of its relations with the neighboring countries and its accurate balancing of its foreign relations. It has taken into consideration the basic fact that this region must remain distant from cold wars. Aden, too, could have gained a great deal in the interest of its own people who are more in need of economic development than of trouble and storms.

The situation in Yemen, regardless of the source of evil, is regrettable. The situation must be dealt with by reason. The Arab oil countries must now take diplomatic action to defuse the situation, be frank with the parties and clearly state what is actually needed. All that is actually required is that the region remain free from foreign presence.

QATAR

QATAR TO ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE MEETING ON YEMEN

NC290827Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 29 June--Qatar has decided to attend the Arab League Council extraordinary meeting which will be held at Arab League headquarters in Cairo next Saturday. The meeting was requested by the Yemen Arab Republic to discuss the assassination of the late Yemeni president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

Sharidah Jubran al-Ka'bi, Qatari ambassador in Cairo and Qatar's permanent representative to the Arab League, will represent Qatar at the meeting.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES IN DOHA FROM KUWAIT

NC251545Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 25 June--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Doha from Kuwait at 1810 today on a short visit to Qatar. Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani was at Doha International Airport to welcome the Somali president.

Begins Talks

NC251905Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 25 June--A session of talks was held this evening between the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Somali President His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre at the guest palace in Ar-Rumaylah. QNA has learned that the discussions dealt with the situation in the Horn of Africa, the latest developments in the Middle East and the efforts of the Arab Solidarity Committee. The two leaders also reviewed the existing good relations between the two countries and means of strengthening these relations and increasing Arab-African cooperation.

The talks were attended by Somali Foreign Minister Dr Jama Barre and Somali Ambassador to Qatar Abdullah Haj Abdulrahman.

SAUDI ARABIA

SUDANESE MINISTER IDRIS ARRIVES IN RIYADH

MD271058Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Baha ad-Din Idris, Sudanese minister of state, arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a short visit to the kingdom.

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C 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Departs After Meeting Khalid

LD272026Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Sudanese Minister of State Dr Baha ad-Din Idris left Riyadh for Abu Dhabi this evening at the end of his brief visit to the kingdom during which he met King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and handed him a message from his brother, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol.

UAE

UAE INVITED TO ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS EMERGENCY MEETING

JN271356Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1340 GMT 27 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 June--It was reported here today that the UAE has received an invitation from the Arab League secretary general to attend the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers. The meeting, which will be held in Cairo, is at the request of the YAR following the assassination of YAR President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. The invitation did not set a date for the meeting.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

JN231800Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 June--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening from Alexandria on a 1-day official visit to the UAE. He was met on arrival by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

Holds Talks

JN231802Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1720 GMT 23 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 June--The first round of official talks between His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre began at 2000 tonight--1600 GMT--at Al-Musharraf Palace.

The talks were attended on the UAE side by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture; and 'Ali ash-Shurafa, director of the office of his highness the president.

They were attended on the Somali side by Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs; Col Abdi Warsama Ishaq, director of social affairs at the Presidency; Brig Gen Mohamed Nur Jalal, member of the State Committee for Economic Development; Mohamed Ali Nur, deputy director of the Office of Social Affairs at the Presidency; and Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf, Somali ambassador to the UAE.

Further Talks

JN241044Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 June--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan resumed talks this morning with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre at Al-Musharraf Palace.

Earlier, the UAE president accompanied the Somali president on a tour of Abu Dhabi during which the Somali guest observed the city's progress.

The talks between the two countries' delegations ended at 1300 today.

His Excellency Nasir an-Nuways, director general of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund, states that during the session the two sides discussed the means to strengthen cordial relations between the two countries, particularly in the area of economic cooperation and the projects being financed by the fund.

He added that complete understanding was reached between the two sides on the subjects discussed. He also said that the Somali side submitted new projects to be financed by the fund and that the Somali delegation promised to provide the necessary studies on these projects to enable the fund study them.

Leaves UAE for Kuwait

JN241505Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 June--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and the delegation accompanying him left Abu Dhabi today for Kuwait following a 1-day visit to the UAE. His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Mubayyan, UAE president, was at the head of those who saw the Somali president off at Abu Dhabi Airport.

AL-WAHDAH ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF EXTORTION

JN250823Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0615 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 June--In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-WAHDAH comments on Western ambitions concerning oil and says: The West is trying to swallow up energy resources.

The paper adds: The U.S. President, who is warning about energy shortages, is the same person who is hinting to Europe that it should depend on the United States for its future oil supplies. This U.S. stand conflicts with reality on two points: First, the United States itself needs oil supplies; and second, the United States is not self-sufficient in energy supplies.

The newspaper asks: In this case, how could the United States supply Europe with its requirements?

Concluding its editorial, AL-WAHDAH points out that the United States is trying to rally the European countries to its side to strengthen its extortionist stand toward the oil-producing countries--a stand which aims at reducing dollar prices and obtaining oil at the expense of peoples.

YEMEN--PDRY

NEW PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY LONDON MORNING STAR

LD291149Y London MORNING STAR in English 29 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[John Gritten undated Aden interview with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani: "We Need Peace and Stability"]

[Text] President Muhammad succeeded President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, whose summary execution followed an apparent but certainly unsuccessful bid for personal power.

Two days before that the president of the Arab Republic of the Yemen was assassinated in Sana'a'. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] categorically denied North Yemeni charges of involvement.

President Muhammad, who retains the premiership, answered these questions in Aden, put to him by John Gritten, first Western correspondent to visit the PDRY.

John Gritten: Would the prime minister like to explain the present situation regarding relations between his government and that of the Yemen Arab Republic, and what are the prospects for unification of the two republics?

Mr Muhammad: The situation between the two regions at present is good despite attempts aimed at disrupting our fraternal relations.

We are endeavouring to consolidate understanding and cooperation between the PDRY and our brethren in San'a' in the north of the homeland.

We feel our Yemeni people need the stability that will allow them to build their new life, improve their living standards and reunite their land.

John Gritten: What are the prospects for better relations with your other neighbours and with the gulf states?

Mr Muhammad: Our relations with both the state of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have been good for several years. We have also affirmed our intention to maintain constructive and cooperative relations with our neighbours: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the gulf states.

This is on the basis of mutual respect and non-intervention in each other's affairs since the establishment of good neighbourly relations with our brethren is essential, not only for ourselves, but for all our people who are anxious to live in peace.

But you should understand clearly that this can never be acceptable to imperialist and Zionist forces which are hostile to our peoples. They will continue to harass our people, to sow disunity and connive at differences in order to preserve what they consider their vital interests in this area.

Imperialism by its very nature cannot survive except on the basis of regional differences and disputes.

John Gritten: As you will recall, Mr prime minister, in November 1967 Britain's Foreign Secretary George Brown announced in the House of Commons he had cancelled all his previous promises of military aid amounting to 60 million pounds, which had been pledged to the former government which collapsed when power was taken over by the National Liberation Front.

I understand that in the subsequent talks in Geneva, Minister Without Portfolio Lord Shackleton reduced this figure of aid to the new republic from the original 60 million pounds to 1 million pounds.

Would you please give me the reasons why you think even this greatly reduced sum has not so far been paid? And are there any prospects that it will be?

Mr Muhammad: Apparently it was due to the collapse of the sultanates and emirates who depended for their existence on the British presence. I think the British Government was mistaken in bargaining with them since they were detested by the people.

The British Government was also mistaken in denying basic rights to our people. The sum they promised to pay (but never did) bears no relation to that which the British extracted from our country, nor to the damage caused by the war our people were obliged to wage to achieve independence.

Furthermore, during the 129 years of the British presence there was no marked economic, educational or other social development, let alone prosperity.

It would have been both useful and courteous if the British Government had fulfilled its promise--and its obligations to our people--by paying the agreed 60 million pounds. It would also have been an earnest of its intention to develop good relations and co-operation between our two countries.

We had hopes that this co-operation would develop; that it would not be affected by the tragic events which ended with the collapse of the sultans and emirs who will never again achieve political power in our country.

Martyrs

Look at the example of France and Algeria--a country which suffered a million martyrs before national independence was achieved. Yet good relations as far as economic co-operation was concerned survived after independence.

However, we are primarily concerned with maintaining co-operation and friendship between our people and the friendly British people, their progressive elements and labour movement.

Many Britons voiced their solidarity with our people in their struggle against British colonialism and for their achievements. We highly appreciate these attitudes and also want to improve bilateral relations between our government and the British Government. We trust the desire is mutual.

John Gritten: I understand that loans to the PDRY from socialist countries are usually, or invariable, interest-free and with a generous period for repayment, and that trade contracts are concluded without unfavourable conditions attached.

In view of this, what is the policy of your government to trading with Western capitalist countries, especially with Britain?

Mr Muhammad: For over ten years, a period when our country was faced with daunting problems, it obtained sincere and disinterested support from socialist countries. Commercial contracts and economic agreements concluded with these countries are distinguished by the fact that they are free of any conditions. Loans provided by socialist countries to developing countries help the material basis of their national economies. All economic and technical assistance we have received has been directed to this end: for the development of our industries, fisheries and agriculture.

As far as trade with capitalist countries is concerned, we are anxious to concentrate on those spheres that help us develop our economy and improve our people's living standards.

But if we were to open the door completely to imports, this would have a negative effect. For instance, we wanted to purchase a Boeing aircraft from the United States and agreement was actually reached. But at the last moment, the U.S. Government ordered the Boeing Company to cancel the contract--on political grounds--although we would have bought the Boeing aircraft with hard currency and at its full value. However, this attitude on the part of the U.S. Government will not affect the development of our civil airlines. There are many other places from which the latest types of aircraft can be acquired.

The lesson for us from this experience is to be ultra-cautious whenever a potential increase in imports from capitalist countries is being considered.

John Gritten: I understand there are approximately 5,000 Yemenis at the moment resident in Britain. What is your government's attitude to them and would you like to convey any message to them through the medium of the MORNING STAR?

Mr Muhammad: Our brother Yemeni expatriate workers in Britain and elsewhere are the sons of our people. We have a definite duty toward them, as they have to their people and homeland.

Please tell them that the homeland expects them to return to assist its development. The closer the ties they make with their people here at home the more we will respect them.

Send them our fraternal greetings and our appreciation of their loyalty. They will always receive our co-operation.

Several times this year the Council of Ministers has discussed emigration and the status of Yemeni expatriates. Emphasis has been put on improving relations with them and paying attention to their welfare, especially as some are suffering hardship either as a result of their work, housing or health.

John Gritten: Very briefly, Mr prime minister, what will be the principal aims of the next five-year plan as far as the advancement of your people is concerned?

Summarising Mr Muhammad's answer, he explained that the second five-year plan of the United Political Organisation, the National Front, was the pivot on which the PDRY's national democratic revolution would depend.

It would be a transitory state during which the material and technical infrastructure would be laid for the future transformation of society.

He mentioned in particular the building of roads and further development of transport facilities--which the British almost entirely neglected outside of Aden--and the construction of new ports on the PDRY's 400-mile-long coastline.

The experiences and experiments of the previous three-year and five-year plans would be utilized. Although the final details of the second five-year plan had not been completed, the general perspectives have been agreed upon and specific projects for the various sectors had been planned.

The major task was to raise the standard of living, to increase the gross national product and real per capita incomes.

Employment

Full employment would be guaranteed as the industrial, agricultural and fisheries concerns developed.

The training of workers in modern techniques would contribute to the overall development of the country's productive capacity.

Mr Muhammad stressed how great attention would be paid to all fields of education--general, higher, technical and specialised--to the development of new syllabi and expansion of the universities.

Particular attention would be paid to health and housing and to encouraging cultural activities which would raise the social consciousness of a people, the great majority of whom, up to less than ten years ago, were given scant opportunity for intellectual development.

ADEN REPORTS UPON SECRETARY GENERAL ISMA'IL'S STATEMENT

LD282124Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother citizens, here is the press statement by the secretary general of the Central Committee on the second extraordinary session of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee:

The UPONF Central Committee held its meeting this morning, 28 June 1978, to discuss the report submitted by the Politburo regarding the developments of the abortive coup led by the deviationist Salim Rubayyi 'Ali which not only attempted to destroy the legitimate authority, but almost succeeded in drowning the country in a bath of the blood of the honorable militants and innocent citizens.

At today's meeting the Central Committee condemned the deviationist stance and confirmed its adherence to the legitimate authority, the principle of collective leadership and the principle of democratic centralism which are the bastion of the leading vanguard role of the United Political Organization in preserving the revolution from any deviation on its triumphant march forward.

The Politburo report submitted to the Central Committee shows that the reactionary coup attempt undertaken by the deviationist Salim Rubayyi 'Ali on the evening of 25 June 1978 was not a chance event. Preparations for it had been going on for a long time. It also showed that he had attempted, through his practices in the arena of internal and foreign policy, to wear all the veils. But he failed in the end, by virtue of the vigilance of the political leadership of the revolution, to hide his true mettle.

Sometimes he would wear the veil of extreme leftism in front of the democratic vanguards. On other occasions, he would wear, in an exaggerated manner, the veil of bogus realism.

He opposed the unity of the groups of national democratic action which we regard as the first basic step toward the establishment of the brand new party. His stand toward this was characterized by narrow-mindedness and reservation from the first moment.

When positive developments in our country led to the realization of the unity of the groups of national democratic action and the cohesiveness of the internal front on firm principled bases, he began to get worried. This was shown by his stance, his hampering and hobbling of the necessary initial preparations for the establishment of the brand new Vanguard Party.

As for his stance toward economic measures, particularly in the field of trade and finance, he attempted to create confusion among all groups at the stage of the national democratic revolution capable of mobilizing their potentials for the construction of a national economy to form the material foundation for subsequent construction.

He also attempted on many other occasions to exaggerate what the stage of the national democratic liberation could absorb, intending to alienate the forces of the alliance at this stage.

As for foreign policy, he took a reactionary attitude toward Arab and world revolutionary movements, ending in cooperation with reactionary and imperialist circles which lie in wait for the progressive regimes and the national liberation movement, and also sowing doubts about our principled relations with the social group and its vanguard, the Soviet Union.

On the national Yemeni arena, he attempted to drag our Yemeni people into civil war again and to portray our state before Yemeni, Arab and world opinion as a terrorist state actually outside the principles of international law.

With regard to the important issue of Yemeni unity, the destiny of our Yemeni people and their hopes, he continued to exaggerate it and press toward the brink of civil war. On other occasions, he took in practice extreme secessionist stands.

After this astonishing position from which the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' Ali wanted to overthrow the legitimate political authority and to divert the revolution toward the road of apostasy and fall into the snares of the imperialist and reactionary circles, the Politburo held an extraordinary meeting at which it took a decision to confront this reactionary coup and to respond to it swiftly and decisively.

All military establishments participated by assuming their militant role and carrying out the plan assigned them to strike down the reactionary coup with proficient precision.

After the heroic part played by our military establishments, the Central Committee expressed its high appreciation for the heroic spirit of our armed forces, the people's police, the state security, the people's militia and the people's forces, which embodied in their heroic action the spirit of conscious commitment to the policy of the political organization and its collective leadership.

The Central Committee hails those innocent martyrs who fell in this battle and offered their blood and lives to preserve the revolution and their progressive regime.

Those forces which harbor malice against our revolution and our steadfast Yemeni people wanted our revolution to deviate from its principles and its sublime objectives and wanted for our people a life of submission, subordination and social oppression by means of encirclement from within. Those malicious forces found what they were looking for in the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his opportunist group, but our success in confronting this premeditated coup truly expressed the capability of our organization to face various ordeals and crises.

This was embodied in the rallying of the masses of our people round their leading political vanguard, the UPONF. It was also embodied in the deeply sincere revolutionary attitude of our armed forces, police, state security, people's militia, people's forces and our institutions to the issues of the revolution and the affirmation of their principled commitment to the emblem of the party, which is the one that points the gun, and not the reverse.

By their courageous stand of defending the revolution, our armed forces have shown that their loyalty belongs to the political organization and the revolution and not to the deviationist, adventurist individuals and their individualistic and tribal tendencies.

Our political organization and our progressive regime have rid themselves of the greatest danger posing a threat of deviation, apostasy and [word indistinct] to the revolution. We have rid our people of a nightmare that caused it a number of hardships, psychological terror and physical torture.

The Central Committee considered the developments and the situation consequent upon the abortive reactionary attempted coup, approved the report submitted by the Politburo and took the following decisions:

1. In the face of the abortive attempted coup, the Politburo and the Central Committee adopted a decision providing for the execution of the deviationists Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, Ja'im Salih and 'Ali Salim al-A'war by firing squad.
2. The Central Committee approved the stripping of 'Ali Salih 'Abad, Abdullah Salih al-Bar, and Husan Ba'um of all party and official responsibilities and their dismissal from the UPONF.
3. Comrade Salhi Munsir al-Sili is appointed first secretary of the UPONF branch in the Fifth Governorate.
4. Comrade 'Ali Shai' is appointed as first secretary of the UPONF branch in the Fourth Governorate.

The Central Committee, having explained the most prominent issues relating to the abortive coup and having taken the decisions mentioned above, appeals to all comrades and mass organizations and all the masses of our Yemeni people to arm themselves with revolutionary vigilance to face all the difficulties and obstacles to which the revolution is subjected, especially as we are proceeding with steadiness to building our brand new vanguard party, the leading party, which truly represents the mind, honor and dignity of our people and is a safety valve for the march of the revolution.

PDNY EMBASSY DENIES ARRIVAL OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

TA291032Y Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, June 29 (AFP)--The South Yemen Embassy here has denied reports that 500 Cuban soldiers had arrived in Aden from Ethiopia to support the pro-Moscow faction which took over the government last Monday.

An embassy spokesman quoted in the press said the reports were "baseless and designed to stir up trouble."

The spokesman said South Yemen was "perfectly capable of ensuring the protection of its revolution by itself."

PDRY READY FOR DIPLOMATIC DIALOG WITH ANY COUNTRY

JN290859Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 29 June--PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' has asserted that his country is willing to open political and diplomatic dialog with any country and to receive any delegation to discuss the bases of peaceful co-existence, sincere cooperation and mutual respect of national sovereignty.

Muti' added that his country desires to establish mutual relations with any state which seeks to establish mutual relations with it, respect its national sovereignty and not interfere in its domestic affairs.

In a statement broadcast over Aden radio this morning, Muti' referred to the recent developments in the PDRY. He said this was an internal matter which primarily concerned the PDRY people and fell within the country's national sovereignty and national options.

Regarding his country's relations with the YAR, Muti' said that in recent years the PDRY has been intent on developing its relations with the YAR. He said that the PDRY has condemned the assassination of YAR President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. He added: "We take this opportunity to affirm anew that we will not allow any quarter to interfere in our internal affairs or to interpret the principles of our foreign policy in such a manner as to serve objectives hostile to the aspirations of the PDRY people and the peoples in our region so as to directly or indirectly serve imperialist circles."

Muti' said that his country will spare no effort in its cooperation to remove all the causes of tension, to establish relations of cooperation with the countries in the region and to promote peace in it.

PEACE COUNCIL DENOUNCES LOCAL, EXTERNAL PLOTS

LD281756Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Yemeni Council of Peace and Solidarity [YCPS] has condemned local and external reactionary plots and the conspiracies of colonialism and imperialism aimed at harming the revolutionary progressive gains of the masses of the people in Democratic Yemen and its United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF].

The YCPS said in a cable to the UPONF Central Committee that these conspiracies aim at splitting national unity and obstructing the unification of the two parts of Yemen. The council declared its support for all that has been mentioned in the historic statement of the Central Committee issued on 26 June 1978 and all the decisions issued thereafter. The council also hailed the courageous stands of the collective leadership of the UPONF.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY LOYALTY OF FORCES

ID281752Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Fadl Muhsin, Central Committee member and minister of finance, has delivered a comprehensive political lecture to the officers and other ranks of the martyr Ba Suhayl Battalion.

In it he reviewed the latest developments in the region and the defensive measures which had been applied by the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee to the conspirators and agents within the revolution. Brother Fadl Muhsin praised the role performed by the armed forces in implementing the orders of the Central Committee and adhering to the principle of collective leadership. He greeted them on behalf of the Politburo and the Central Committee. He called upon all to maintain vigilance and battle readiness to defend the achievements of the revolution and also to foil the attempts of enemies to destroy the unity of the armed forces and their loyalty to the revolution.

MAJOR CRACKDOWN EXPECTED AGAINST 'ALI LOYALISTS

NC281810Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1702 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 28 June--The QNA correspondent in Kuwait has learned from a reliable Yemeni source that a major crackdown will take place soon against elements belonging to the wing of former PDRY Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, who was executed in Aden following what was described as an attempt by him to stage a military coup and seize power.

The source said that punishment will be meted out against anyone who, as a result of an investigation, is proven to have participated in the coup attempt. The source affirmed that everything has returned to normal in the PDRY.

FOREIGN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS BRIEFED BY UPONF MEMBER

LD281820Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee and secretary of the Foreign Relations Department in the Secretariat of the Central Committee, met this morning with representatives of the national liberation movements accredited to Aden.

At the meeting, brother Salim Salih Muhammad briefed the representatives on the Central Committee statement issued on 26 June this year. He also briefed them on the damage which (?affected) the revolutionary experience in our country in the political and economic fields as a result of the agent opportunist current which attempted to place itself above the will of our UPONF and go against the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership.

At the meeting, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad affirmed the principled and firm support of the UPONF on the side of the national liberation movement.

The representatives of the national liberation movements expressed their support and complete solidarity with the UPONF and its Central Committee and with the progressive nationalist regime in Democratic Yemen and castigated the reactionary and imperialist conspiracies being hatched against Democratic Yemen.

PAPER ATTACKS RUBAYYI' 'ALI'S 'TURNCOAT CLIQUE'

LD281436Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The newspaper "14TH OCTOBER" has published an article under the heading "And the Establishment of Apostasy and (?Conspiracy) Fell":

A new and great victory was added to [words indistinct] our revolution (?yesterday), and our Yemeni revolution confirmed its originality and strength under the leadership of our United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] [words indistinct] our revolution and our people, led by the UPONF, managed to (?destroy) the (?setting up) of this strong-hold which has fallen for good. Its likes (?will) not have any [word indistinct] position among the ranks of our organization and revolution. It gravely jeopardized our revolution and the national, progressive gains of our people.

The conspiratorial, reactionary coup tried to drag our Yemeni people to the brink of violent, bloody fighting, preferring its selfish, individualistic interests to the interests of our entire Yemeni people. It wanted to send us backwards [words indistinct]. It wanted to wreck all that we have achieved through the struggles and sacrifices of our forefathers and children over the long years of the history of our [word indistinct] national and democratic struggle. It wanted to strip our people of their national freedom and independence and wreck their hopes and aspirations [words indistinct]. The conspiratorial plan failed thanks to the wisdom and ability of our collective leadership--the leadership of the United Political Organization--and thanks to the vigilance, steadfastness and cohesion of our Yemeni people.

That turncoat clique [words indistinct] the shining (?future) of our revolution. It snubbed all revolutionary principles and, by departing from the united collective decisions and the united will of our UPONF, it (?allied) itself with the enemies of our Yemeni people in order to prevent stability, construction and peace. Through its practices, [word indistinct] and (?dishonourable) alliances, it wanted to change our progress toward stability and peace, for which momentous efforts and sacrifices [words indistinct], and bring about tension and bloody fighting among our Yemeni people and drag the entire area into wars from which only the enemies of our Yemeni people would benefit.

What it wanted did not occur, and will not occur. No, nor will our people ever allow it to happen.

Yesterday, they gave an unforgettable lesson to this deviationist, turncoat clique. For the unity of our people, the valor of our armed forces, the people's militia, the state security forces, the people's police, the people's (?forces) [words indistinct] were, still are and will continue to be capable of thwarting all conspiracies and plans, securing our revolution, safeguarding its gains and protecting its national independence. Any turncoat, agent or reactionary will no longer be able to send us backward a single centimeter.

A great victory has been achieved by our people and greater victories will be achieved.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY

JN281308Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At 1000 hours today, Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received at his office Mr Joseph Twinam, special envoy of U.S. President Carter and director of Arabian Peninsula Affairs in the U.S. State Department, who handed the chairman a written message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter and conveyed the U.S. Government's and people's condolences and condemnation of the assassination of the late President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

Envoy Departs

JN281807Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Mr Joseph Twinam, director of Arabian Peninsula Affairs in the U.S. State Department and special envoy of U.S. President Carter, left San'a' at 1700 today after a short visit to the YAR. During his visit, Mr Twinam conveyed a letter to Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council, from President Jimmy Carter.

He was seen off at the airport by an official from the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES CABINET ON NEED FOR UNITY

JN281300Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At 0900 hours today, the cabinet held its ordinary session under Prime Minister and member of the Presidential Council 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

At the beginning of the session, the prime minister asked the ministers to stand for 1 minute of mourning and to read prayers for the soul of the martyr of the country, the late President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

The prime minister then gave a lengthy review of the painful incident our people experienced during the past few days and concluded by asking the ministers to continue to be united and cohesive and to stand united with the Presidential Council headed by brother Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi. He also asked that efforts be doubled at the various ministries, departments and institutions in service of the Yemeni people to achieve the sublime aims of our great people.

The prime minister also thanked the brothers in the armed forces and security departments who denied the rancorous and the plotters the chance to work their evil by rallying to their leadership and by adopting a strong stand to preserve the gains, values, ideals and the true democratic course enjoyed by our country, which was set by brother martyr President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

The prime minister further thanked all the citizens in the YAR for their cohesion with the armed forces and the security departments in preserving the security and stability enjoyed by our country.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

JN290529Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The Presidential Council held a meeting at 1700 hours yesterday under brother al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, chairman of the council. During this 6-hour meeting, the council discussed topics relating to the current situation in the country and the position on the recent events and developments in the Yemeni arena and adopted the necessary decisions on them.

CHIEF OF STAFF 'ALI 'ABDALLAH SALIH PROMOTED

JN281245Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Decision No 10 of 1978 issued by the commander in chief of the armed forces promoting Maj 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to lieutenant colonel]

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces, having taken cognizance of the permanent constitution and Officer's Service Law No 16 of 1975; in view of the fact that Maj 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has completed the required period as a major; and with the approval of the Officer's Committee; decides:

Article 1. Maj 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih shall be promoted to the rank of lt col.

Article 2. This decision shall come into effect as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and the military publications.

Issued at the General Command on 28 June 1978. [Signed] Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shayba, commander in chief of the armed forces.

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KAMIL, U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS DISCUSS PEACE PROPOSALS

NC281408Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1337 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 June--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil this afternoon received U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts at the ambassador's request.

The meeting lasted about 1 hour. Following the meeting, Ambassador Eilts said that he had discussed with Ibrahim Kamil bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States and the reactivation of the Fulbright program for cultural cooperation and scholarships. Cooperation between Egypt and the United States within this committee had ceased during the period relations between the two countries were severed.

In answer to a question on the Egyptian proposals, the U.S. ambassador said that he has not yet received the Egyptian proposals. It was also learned that during the meeting Foreign Minister Kamil and Ambassador Eilts consulted with each other on the situation in the Middle East and the contacts which are taking place regarding the situation.

Kamil Comments

NC281700Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 June--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has stated that Egypt will make final its plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the next few days and will deliver the plan to the United States through Ambassador Hermann Eilts so that he may in turn deliver the plan to Israel.

In answer to newsmen's questions on the U.S. proposal for convening a meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States and on whether Egypt will agree to attend such a meeting, Foreign Minister Kamil said: Egypt will submit its proposals and plan. If something positive comes from Israel, we will then define our position on such a meeting. Our next step will depend on Israel's reaction.

Asked whether a meeting will be held between Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of War and War Production Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, Foreign Minister Kamil said that he has no information about this.

In reply to another question on his meeting today with the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Foreign Minister Kamil said they discussed Egyptian-U.S. relations, especially the Fulbright scholarships and the U.S. aid program for Egypt.

AS-SADAT, MONDALE TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

NC281905Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat will receive U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale when he arrives in Egypt on Monday afternoon. They will hold talks on the situation in the Middle East and on bilateral relations between the two countries. The radio correspondent has learned that President as-Sadat and Mr Mondale will hold a press conference after the talks.

AL-AHRAM on Mondale Visit

NC290645Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--AL-AHRAM says today that President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will hold a joint press conference at the end of the working session which they will hold next Monday soon after Mondale arrives in Alexandria from Israel.

The paper says that after this meeting the U.S. vice president will return to his country to submit a report to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the talks which he has held in Egypt and Israel within the framework of the U.S. efforts to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East. AL-AHRAM says that Egypt will submit to the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Hermann Eilts, President as-Sadat's plan on the West Bank and Gaza, the withdrawal of Israel from these territories and the return of the Jordanian administration to the West Bank and of the Egyptian administration to Gaza. Eilts, in turn, will convey it to his government in Washington. Israel will be informed about the plan through the U.S. Government.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt will define its stand on the proposal which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had submitted to Egypt and Israel by sending its foreign minister to London around 9 July to meet with Vance, who will be on his way to Bonn to attend the EEC economic summit conference.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt will await the Israeli reaction to the plan. The reaction will be seen in the reply which Israel will officially submit to the United States. Thus, if the possibility of finding common grounds for continuing the dialog appears, then Vance's meeting with the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers might make the continuation of the dialog possible, particularly if the Israeli reply to the Egyptian proposal happens to be positive.

AS-SADAT'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD282244Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Jun 78 pp 1, 6 LD

[Text of President as-Sadat's message to People's Assembly "on the occasion of the measures he has taken to establish the foundations for sound democratic practice"--on 24 June, read on his behalf]

[Text] Mr Sayyid Mar'i, speaker of the People's Assembly:

Warm greetings. The cornerstone of the 15 May Revolution was to build a strong and cohesive society capable of meeting all the challenges facing the Arab world at this critical juncture in its eventful history.

From the first moment the masses of our great people honored me with shouldering responsibilities, I have advocated the providing of all the guarantees and requirements which will insure that the Egyptian Arab people go far and wide in their achievements, construction and removal of all obstacles hindering their progress.

Throughout this I have been careful to maintain a correct balance between the individual's interest and the interest of the society as a whole, because in the final analysis society is a gathering of individuals who believe in certain values and have absolute loyalty to their glorious country which has written the brightest pages throughout the history of mankind and offered to the world a vast treasure of thought, sublime values, lofty principles and splendid achievements.

This is why I have decided to introduce safeguards and controls that will reassure us about the present and future of Egypt and make us confident that the coming generations of our children will continue to carry the message in conditions conducive to sound national action.

It is natural that we should seek to achieve this national objective in two ways: First, by consolidating the noble Egyptian values and purifying them from the blemishes which resulted from several prolonged developments in the past; second, by establishing the foundations for sound democratic practice so that individuals, after obtaining their rights and being given full opportunities, will be able to behave soundly as a society that places public interest above selfish interest; a society that turns toward building and shuns destruction, deepens love and amity and does away with hatred and malice, adheres to everything positive and removes everything negative, achieves solidarity and integrity and prevents exploitation and division, deals with the contemporary reality from a scientific viewpoint, and strengthens the total union of modern scientific concepts with the spiritual values which are the very essence of Egyptian existence. In this way modern Egypt can be built with a view to catching up with the tremendous scientific development achieved in the past quarter of a century and will be able to proceed toward the infinite horizons of the future without losing its nobility or breaking away from its roots. This was what we meant by raising the slogan of knowledge and faith.

One of the established facts of which I am proud is that the conscious masses of our people have spontaneously and splendidly responded to this call, a response which could only have come from a people of such nobility whose roots go very deep in the history of mankind.

The masses went on to achieve successive gains through sound freedom and democracy. The people's institutions exercised their powers and shouldered responsibilities. As a result, several channels for the expression of the people's will have been created, and clear foundations for social and political behavior have been established so that every useful member in society is able to know his position and fulfill his commitments.

Our people have also been able to draw up the dividing lines between individual activity and the possible and desirable collective activity in a free democratic society, and between negative practices and violations which mar the splendiddness of the popular procession and place obstacles before progress.

We, with the support of the people, have been eager to preserve the experiment and develop it so as to insure its growth and progress without prejudice to what we all have considered as the basis of the new Egyptian society, namely socialism, democracy, social peace and national unity.

You will recall that I had more than once said that the defects which might emerge during the application [of democracy] would only strengthen our determination to go ahead and our resolve to achieve this lofty national goal. I have said verbatim: "Problems of socialism [call for] more socialism, and problems of democracy [call for] more democracy."

The people went on with their march and, as they did so, went on to deepen and correct the concept of democracy. The democratic experiment daily consolidated new facts which have made Egypt the lighthouse of freedom and true democracy, a democracy that is far from falsehoods and exploitation of slogans.

However, a handful of people dissented from the sweeping popular majority and tried to weaken the national structure in order to achieve cheap, selfish gains at the expense of the toiling masses, who have a real interest in every step the nation takes forward. This misleading faction tried to infiltrate and steal the people's gains and to pounce on and destroy such gains as well as to strike at and abort the democratic experiment.

The point on which this faction agreed was hatred for the successful experiment and the desire to push the country back into the lean years when democracy was in a predicament, feudalism was dominant, and the people were suffering and in agony.

Since the time when the faction tried to pounce on the people's gains and to substitute them by a weak structure which storms can easily blow away, it was natural that their unjust onslaught should be directed against those values that protect us against evil and the experiment that we intended to be an illuminated landmark. When their corrupt interests converged they had no scruples about involving the decadent feudalism and those who claim to be leftist in a single conspiracy against the democratic experiment and the popular institutions on which it is based.

In order to protect the democratic experiment, prevent distorting its features and image, put an end to confusion between freedom and chaos and democracy and nihilism, between expressing an opinion and conspiring, and between objective criticism and spreading venom with the aim of making the people doubt all that they have achieved and spreading despair among their sons, it was necessary in the circumstances that we should not hesitate in taking the course that would insure putting an end to all this tampering with the interests of the masses.

This situation had been aggravated by the fact that this destruction of Egyptian structure was taking place at the most critical juncture of our history. After we emerged triumphant from the battle of crossing and rehabilitated the dignity of Egypt and the Arab nation, we faced with the same resolve and determination the battle of peace which is no less ferocious or important than the military battle. In fact, both are faces of the same coin, for both aim at liberating the land and regaining the right. We would be unfair to Egypt and its people if we were not to insure for them security and stability at a time they are fighting these battles.

Since I feel that this experiment will be exposed to a menacing danger if it continues to be the target of the campaign by this small minority which has detached itself from the Egyptian people, soil, conscience, ideology and interests, I have decided that this action to correct the course of the 15 May Revolution should be based on the following:

First, that the action should be achieved under the aegis of the rule of the law and should be in complete harmony with the letter and spirit of the law. Since the constitution--which is the first permanent constitution that Egypt had for a long time--is the fount and source of all laws, the correction process must be carried out within the sound constitutional framework.

Second, that the broad base of our people should take part in this action because the people are the goal and the hope, for the people are capable of defending their rights and protecting their march against the designs of the evil and ambitious ones.

In order to put these two principles into effect, I have put forth to the people my views of the ideal way of resisting such sabotage without prejudice to freedom and democracy, which I consider a natural and inalienable right not subject to compromise.

Therefore, in accordance with Article 152 of the constitution, I deemed it fit to put the matter to the people in a public referendum based on six principles provided for in Presidential Decree Number 214 of 1978, inviting the electors to a referendum on the principles of protecting the internal front and social peace. (Attachment A)

On 21 May 1978 the people's will was manifested in its most splendid image since the percentage of those who took part in the referendum totaled 85.4 percent of those on the electorates lists.

It has been established, according to the statement issued by the Ministry of Interior in this regard (Attachment B), that the citizens who have exercised their right totaled 9,385,024 electors, of whom 98.29 percent said "yes" to democracy, legality and freedom and expressed themselves against sabotage and tampering with the people's destiny.

All this represents a new achievement which the people, with their sense of history, add to the record of achievements on the path of freedom and democratic development. This is so because the greatest protection for democracy and freedom is to purify it from the blemishes that distort its image, make it akin to chaos and turn it into a screen for sabotage and casting doubts on the people's ability, and opening a loophole in order to pounce on the values of the people that have kept this people solid and cohesive throughout the centuries.

For the sake of record and history I believe that I should put these facts and the relevant documents before the state constitutional institutes.

May the Almighty protect our cherished homeland and guide its glorious march.

EGYPTIAN-SYRIAN RELATIONS REPORTEDLY TO IMPROVE

NC281844Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 June--The Egyptian magazine 'AKHIR SA'AH reports today that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has reached encouraging results concerning Egyptian-Syrian relations during his recent tour within the framework of the mission of the Arab Solidarity Committee.

Quoting Arab sources, the magazine says that the rebuilding of the bridges of solidarity among the Arab states, especially between Egypt and Syria, has become a matter of time, and the time needed to accomplish this is not expected to go beyond the month of July. During July efforts are expected to be stepped up to achieve Arab solidarity and settle differences among the Arab states.

MINISTER KAMIL MEETS ANGOLAN JUSTICE MINISTER

NC281734Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 June--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil today discussed the current situation in Africa with Angolan Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida, who is currently visiting Cairo.

During the 90-minute meeting, Foreign Minister Kamil expressed Egypt's concern over the continuing differences among the African states, a matter which opens the door to foreign intervention in the affairs of the continent--something which Egypt totally rejects.

Foreign Minister Kamil warned that if this situation continues, it will undermine the nonaligned movement to which the African states belong. He also affirmed the need for solidarity among the African states in order to strengthen the nonaligned movement and to preserve the gains which these states have achieved.

Foreign Minister Kamil also affirmed Egypt's support for the African frontline states against the repeated attacks carried out by the racist regimes in the southern part of the continent. He also affirmed Egypt's principled stand based on respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of all the African states and the right of all states to security and development through cooperation with each other.

MENA has learned that the Angolan justice minister, who arrived in Cairo on Friday, is carrying a private letter for President as-Sadat from Angolan President Agostinho Neto.

FORMER AMBASSADOR ASH-SHADHILI TO TOUR ARAB STATES

JN281247Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Madrid, 28 June--Former Egyptian Ambassador to Portugal Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili left Madrid a short while after his arrival in the Spanish capital this morning. An INA correspondent reports that Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili will make a tour of a number of Arab countries to explain his views on Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's policy.

WAR MINISTER AL-JAMASI INVITED TO VISIT KUWAIT

NC290745Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0644 GMT 29 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 June--AL-AHRAM reports today that the Kuwaiti defense minister, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, has extended an official invitation to the deputy prime minister and minister of war and war production, Gen 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, to visit Kuwait.

AL- AHRAM says that the invitation, which was delivered by a Kuwaiti military mission that had recently visited Egypt, is Kuwait's first invitation to a senior military personality since As-Sabah took over the Defense Ministry portfolio in the new cabinet headed by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT TO HANOI

JN251950Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 25 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 June--A Ba'th Party delegation headed by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the party, has left Baghdad for Hanoi on a 1-week visit to the SRV at the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with Vietnamese officials aimed at consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties.

The delegation includes 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and member of the Revolution Command Council; Zuhayr al-Qadiri, director of the Foreign Relations Office in the Ba'th Party National Command; Fawzi Rashid 'Abdallah, director of the Permanent Secretariat Bureau of the National Command; and representatives from the party's military, youth, peasant and labor offices, as well as representatives from the Iraqi Women's General Union, the Popular Army, and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Trade and Planning. The delegation is accompanied by an information mission in which the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY and the general establishment for radio and television are represented.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL HADDAD RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

JN240748Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 June--Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, returned to Baghdad early today after participating in the 11th conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. Haddad stated that he conveyed the greetings of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and of Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, to Yugoslav President Josip Tito. He also said President Tito asked him to convey his greetings to President al-Bakr and the RCC vice chairman.

He added that he had several contacts with President Tito, the LCY secretary general, the vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs. Haddad said that during these meetings, the need was stressed to develop and deepen relations between the two friendly countries in various spheres, particularly the economic sphere. The Yugoslav officials expressed their readiness to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to earnestly contribute to implementing the development plan projects in Iraq.

Haddad said that he discussed with Yugoslav officials the means to consolidate the role of the nonaligned movement so that it can become more effective in international political events. He said that the Iraqi and Yugoslav sides agreed to coordinate their stands at the next meeting of the nonaligned countries. Their views were identical concerning all topics discussed. He said that the two sides emphasized the strengthening of party, political and economic relations.

The Yugoslav leaders and the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed their continued support for the struggle of the Arab people to regain their pan-Arab rights and to return the Palestinian people to their homeland. The Yugoslav leaders also noted that they will side with us against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots.

Na'im Haddad delivered a speech on behalf of the Ba'th Party National Command at the 11th LCY conference which was attended by delegations representing world progressive parties.

MINISTER IBRAHIM TALKS WITH PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

JN281556Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] A round of talks between Jordan and the PRC began at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Jordanian side was led by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the PRC side by Ho Ying, Chinese vice foreign minister.

During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations, developments in the area and the stands of the two sides toward international issues.

Ibrahim made a statement at the beginning of the meeting. He welcomed Ho Ying and the delegation accompanying him to Jordan. He said: This visit will assume great importance in bolstering relations between Jordan and the PRC. He said that the importance of this visit stems from the fact that it is the first visit to Jordan by a senior PRC official.

The Chinese vice foreign minister expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him and the delegation accompanying him. He said that this hospitality is an expression of the good relations between the two countries. Ho Ying conveyed greetings from the PRC Government and people to the Jordanian Government and people.

AR-RA'Y: AS-SADAT WILL BREAK OFF CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL

JN290613Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 78 pp 1, 11 JN

[Text] Cairo--AR-RA'Y exclusive report--Well-informed Egyptian sources have stated that they expect President Anwar as-Sadat's surprise on 23 July will involve Egypt's final breaking off of direct contacts with Israel, after the exposure of Israel's inflexible policy rejecting withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Arab diplomatic sources said that if President as-Sadat announces such a decision then the fraternal and diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab countries will immediately be restored to their former state. The atmosphere will then be suitable for convening an Arab summit conference to be attended by Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the PLO.

These sources noted that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri submitted a report to the Arab foreign ministers conference held within the framework of the Arab Solidarity Committee at the beginning of this month in Khartoum. This conference was attended by Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad. The report was about Numayri's visit to the Arab kings and presidents. In his report Numayri pointed out that he was very optimistic about convening such a summit conference and that he expected the date of its convening to be set after 23 July, that is, after President as-Sadat announces his surprise.

President Numayri had insisted on reading his own report at a closed-door session held by the foreign ministers of the countries represented in the Arab Solidarity Committee. President Numayri read the 4-hour report despite a power failure during the meeting.

PAPERS COMMENT ON WALTER MONDALE'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

JN290632Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Press Review]

[Text] Today's editorials speak about the visit U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will pay to Israel tomorrow, and the diplomatic dispute Israel created concerning Mondale's visit to occupied Jerusalem.

AD-DUSTUN says: Israel wants to make Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to Israel on Friday a U.S. demonstration which will perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem and the crossroad at which the United States will abandon its ethics, its commitment to UN resolutions and the policy it has adhered to since 1967, in accordance with which the United States rejected the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

The Israeli interference with the itinerary of Mondale's visit throws light on the oddities characterizing U.S.-Israeli relations and constitutes an unprecedented infringement of diplomatic practice. It is impermissible that these oddities should affect the Arabs, making them pay out of their sovereignty, dignity, and the soil of their homeland. The United States has given extensive political and military support to Israel, allegedly to make Israel accept peace but Israel did not do so. The United States tried to find out Israel's attitude by addressing questions to it, and the answer the United States received was full of derision. The United States asked the Egyptian president to put forward a peace plan but Begin rejected the plan before its receipt. Israel dealt all these slaps to Washington, but the U.S. response was a mere expression of regret. Perhaps the reason for this is the extreme kindness the foster mother feels for the spoiled foster child.

AR-RA'Y says: The U.S. secretary of state has affirmed that the London meeting will be held and that he as well as the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers will attend to discuss the Israeli and Egyptian plans and the declaration of principles which the United States has begun preparing. Despite the contradictions between the Arab and Israeli stands concerning the requisites of peace, and Moshe Dayan's statement concerning Israel's readiness to sign a separate agreement with Egypt anywhere and anytime, President Carter's emphasis on his country's commitment to continued efforts to achieve an overall settlement means that there is a surprise in the U.S. bag which might break the current deadlock and lead to the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

AR-RA'Y adds: It is premature to pin hopes on Mondale's visit to Israel or on London's tripartite meeting among the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. secretaries of state, particularly if we remember the article former Assistant Secretary of State George Ball published. This article concluded that the only way to save Israel is to save it in spite of itself. In our opinion, the U.S. role in the settlement of the Arab-Zionist dispute depends on U.S. ability to save its ethical and moral commitments to the establishment of comprehensive peace in spite of Israel.

AR-RA'Y ON ARAB, AFRICAN CONTACTS CONCERNING YEMEN

JN290657Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 78 p 12 JN

[Text] Cairo--Exclusive to AR-RA'Y--It has been learned here that high-level contacts are being held currently among the leaders of the Arab and African Red Sea littoral countries to study the serious situation in the area resulting from the bloody events in northern and southern Yemen. Reports say that military coordination is taking place among some of these countries as a precaution for any eventualities or developments in the situation.

VILLAGERS KIDNAPED, KILLED IN NORTHERN AL-BIQA'

NC281935Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The Arab deterrent forces command has issued the following communique:

At 0130 today, several groups of armed men wearing civilian clothes attacked the villages of Al-Qa', Ra's Ba'labakk and Judaydat al-Fakihah in the Al-Hirmil district in northern Al-Biqa'. They kidnaped a large number of people from these villages and took them to unknown destinations. Eyewitnesses could not identify the kidnapers.

At 0700 the Arab deterrent forces and the Internal Security Forces in the area were informed of the incident. These forces immediately set out to search for the kidnaped persons. At 1100 these forces found a number of bodies riddled with bullets in a wooded area east of the village of Al-Bazzaliyah between the village of Al-Ladwah and the village of Rasm al-Hadath.

Officials from the Public Prosecution Department, the Internal Security Forces and the Criminal Investigation Department immediately went to the area and started work to identify the bodies and collect evidence. The Arab deterrent forces were reinforced in order to be able to control the situation in the area and to help the local authorities in conducting judicial investigations to uncover the perpetrators, identify the party behind the culprits and arrest everyone who is proven to have had something to do with this catastrophic crime.

Late today the Arab deterrent forces command was informed that 22 bodies had been discovered and identified. It is believed that there are no more missing people.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC282028Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] The wave of kidnaping has escalated, spreading an atmosphere of anxiety in the country. In Al-Biqa' a horrible massacre took place; 26 bodies were found in an area called Wadi ar-Ru'yan between Al-Qa' and Al-Hirmil. At dawn today, armed elements wearing civilian clothes stormed the villages of Al-Qa', Ra's Ba'labakk, Al-Fakihah and Al-Judaydah and kidnaped about 40 people without there being any arrest warrant or court summon issued against these people.

In western Beirut armed men kidnaped Rasuf 'Awad and Butrus Madi. 'Awad was able to escape while Madi died from beating and torture.

Former President Camille Sham'un contacted the Republican Palace to inquire about the incident. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus this evening met with President Sarkis, who in turn contacted President Hafez al-Asad.

Intensive contacts were held this evening. After the contacts, the Catholic Community Council was summoned to an emergency meeting tomorrow afternoon in the presence of Patriarch Maximus Hakim V to discuss this abominable crime.

Former Deputy Habib Mutran told the Voice of Lebanon this evening that the Catholic Community Council was meeting tomorrow afternoon to discuss the massacre.

Mutran said that this massacre was premeditated and was not committed by a gang as reported in the Arab deterrent forces' communique. It is a premeditated plan to exterminate the Christians, expel what remains of them and seize their property in Al-Qa'. Former Deputy Habib Mutran went on to say: As for Catholic Minister Dr As'ad Rizq, I believe it is his duty to resign immediately.

Explosions, Machinegun Fire in Beirut

JN291018Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 29 June--Explosions and machinegun bursts were heard at noon today within the commercial area in Beirut, particularly in Martyrs Square where the Phalangist central office is located. The INA correspondent in Beirut reports that the area shops closed down immediately and vehicles and pedestrians disappeared, while large numbers of armed rightists spread out in the streets around the commercial area. Rumors have spread about the kidnaping of citizens in a number of areas in Beirut.

These developments take place in the wake of the incidents in Al-Biqa' area yesterday where 26 corpses were found. These persons had been kidnaped, killed and their bodies thrown into one of the forests there.

Minister, Army Commander Summoned

NC282030Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has summoned Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, army commander Gen Victor Khuri and Arab deterrent forces commander Lt Col Sami al-Khatib and met with them to discuss the incidents which occurred in northern Al-Biqa' and to obtain from them all the details regarding these incidents.

His excellency the president gave instructions regarding the immediate measures which should be taken on all levels.

INTERIOR MINISTER TELLS OF APPROVED SECURITY PLAN

NC281402Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1115 today, President Sarkis presided over the weekly cabinet meeting in the presence of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the other ministers. The cabinet meeting continued until 1345, after which Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musayki made the following official statement:

The cabinet discussed a number of issues and projects. They approved the Greater Lebanon Radio project [mashru' idha'at lubnan al-kubra] and the ratification of the civil air transport agreement between Lebanon and the GDR.

After the session, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman held a press conference in the press room at the Republican Palace. He said: As you recall, in the wake of the incidents in the north and Idhin, a high-level security meeting was held. The commander of the army, the commander of the Arab deterrent forces, the director general of the Internal Security Forces and the director general of Public Security were charged with studying a plan for the maintenance of security in the north and the adoption of every possible preventive measure. They held several meetings and drew up a plan which was then submitted to the defense and interior ministers, who approved it. The plan was presented to the cabinet today. The cabinet approved the plan. The implementation of some of the clauses of the plan has actually begun. The rest of the clauses will be implemented in the next few days.

Asked if the plan was approved in the form it was presented, the interior minister said: Yes; to put it briefly, the security plan allocates the responsibilities for the maintenance of security and preventive measures among the Arab deterrent forces, the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces. It has been agreed to allocate the responsibilities according to specific geographic areas. He said that the plan is part of the state's responsibility to maintain security. It has been drawn up irrespective of who will benefit or who will be harmed by it, contrary to what has been published and rumored. The primary beneficiary is the Lebanese citizen, who is tired of the incidents that disturb security and who wishes to live happily and peacefully.

Asked if the Arab deterrent forces or the Lebanese Army forces will go to the north, Minister Salman said that the Arab deterrent forces will remain in their present locations. The Lebanese Army will participate in other areas. As you recall, in the wake of the Shikka incidents, the Lebanese Army was deployed on the shore from Beirut to Jisr al-Madfun. This area will remain the responsibility of the Lebanese Army, which will also move somewhat to the east. It is better that some of the measures that have been taken remain secret. However, I believe that these measures have been studied in order to maintain security and prevent clashes.

Asked what is new in the security plan, Minister Salman replied: Coordination between the official armed forces; reinforcement of these forces in permanent posts and of the mobile patrols; and issuance and observance of strict orders and measures to prevent armed manifestations, which can cause the problems which we have been seeking to avert.

Asked if the plan includes the positioning of the Lebanese Army in northern Al-Matn, the interior minister said that the deployment of the Lebanese Army in northern Al-Matn and in the Jubayl and Kasrawan districts is part of the plan.

Asked who will assume security responsibilities in the Zgharta-Ihdin area, Minister Salman replied: The Arab deterrent forces.

Asked if these measures in the Zgharta-Ihdin area were taken after or before the plan was drawn up, the minister said that these measures are part of the security plan.

Asked if the Arab deterrent forces currently deployed in the area between Bsharri and Ihdin are part of the plan, Minister Salman said: Yes, the implementation of the plan has begun because of the factor of urgency. The defense and interior ministers have assumed the responsibility for these measures, which were approved by the cabinet today.

Asked which forces are in charge of security in Bsharri, the minister said: The Arab deterrent forces.

When told that these measures do not satisfy everybody, the minister replied: We will undoubtedly continue to assume our responsibilities. We are compelled to carry out these responsibilities step by step, according to our capabilities and circumstances.

Asked if (?arrest) warrants have been issued and if anyone has been apprehended in connection with the recent incidents, the minister said: Warrants have been issued and action is being taken.

Finally, asked if the Arab deterrent forces can maintain security in the north, the minister replied: What a strange question. If we did not expect them to do so, we would not have taken these steps.

V. 29 Jun 78

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LEBANON

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES MOVING UNRWA OUTSIDE LEBANON

NC251743Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Jun 78 NC

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received the Lebanese ambassador to Cyprus, Shaykh Munir Taqiy ad-Din. They reviewed Lebanese-Cypriot relations.

Later, Prime Minister al-Huss met with Lawyer Muhammad al-Jarudi, member of the Islamic grouping. They discussed general domestic developments.

Prime Minister al-Huss then received Tawfiq as-Sadfadi, chairman of the Higher Political Committee for Palestinian Affairs, and a delegation composed of committee members. They discussed the question of moving UNRWA headquarters outside Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss said that the government opposes the transfer of the UNRWA headquarters from Beirut. He said: I have asked the permanent Lebanese UN delegate to deal with this matter with the UN Secretariat and to exert efforts to persuade the secretariat not to implement the decision to transfer the UNRWA headquarters. The prime minister agreed with the Palestinian delegation's request to continue pursuing this matter.

LOCUST INVASION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON NOW ACUTE

TA231117Y Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 23 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, June 23 (AFP)--A locust invasion in southern Lebanon became acute today as a new wave of insects swarmed into the central sector of the region, it was learned here. Local farmers fighting off the locusts are being helped by a United Nations peacekeeping force helicopter.

The results of an Agricultural Ministry study to determine precisely to which race the locusts belong will be known tomorrow. UN Food and Agricultural Organization representatives in Lebanon will meet ministry officials today. Southern Lebanese farmers, already hard hit by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are calling for immediate government help. "The locusts will not wait for the ministry to complete its research before they eat everything," they said. Parallels between this invasion and that of 1916-1917 are being drawn, when Lebanese vegetation was totally ravaged by locusts.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

JN191740Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 19 June--The delegation of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement returned to Beirut today following a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. The delegation was made up of a number of the leaders of organizations and parties forming the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, including Radi Farahat, deputy secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the visit to Moscow, the members of the delegation held talks with a Soviet delegation representing the CPSU Central Committee. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation in particular, and the Arab situation in general.

CP DELEGATION LED BY ASH-SHAWI VISITS GDR

For NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and ADN International Service coverage of the 20 June GDR visit made by a delegation led by Nicola Ash-Shawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, see the GDR section of the 27 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FORMER EGYPTIAN ENVOY ASH-SHADHILI TO COME TO SYRIA

JN290557Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Madrid--Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili has stated that he will come to Damascus very shortly. In a statement to the correspondent of the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH he expressed his appreciation and esteem for the Syrian leader, government and people. Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili praised the efforts Syria exerted in the October War of liberation. He said: "Syria exerted great efforts during the October War and in the Golan battles. The operation launched by the paratroopers to occupy Mount Hermon was a splendid example of the competence of the Syrian Arab soldiers and their capabilities of carrying out combat tasks under all circumstances."

Ash-Shadhili said that he was deeply moved when Syria awarded him the October War medal. He said that this indicated the noble and genuine feeling of the Syrian people and of President Hafiz al-Asad for comrades in arms. "This medal impressed me greatly."

Ash-Shadhili said it is regrettable that As-Sadat decided to award him the Star of Honor after Syria awarded him the medal. "What prompted him to take this action was the Syrian decision because, in his spite, As-Sadat wanted to ignore what I had done."

Ash-Shadhili stressed that the struggle will continue until As-Sadat's regime falls and Egypt returns to its vanguard role and pioneering status. He said: "I believe in the abilities of the Egyptian people and their vast resources. We will achieve the desired goal."

CPSU, BA'TH PARTY SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

JN282201Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] A cooperation program between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for 1978-79 was signed at the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command this evening.

The program was signed for the Ba'th Party by Comrade Mut'ib Shanan, Regional Command member, president of the Regional Labor Office and chairman of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society. It was signed for the CPSU by Comrade Boris Stukalin, CPSU Central Committee member.

The signing took place in a cordial atmosphere. Speeches were exchanged expressing the strength of the friendship and cooperation existing between the two parties and countries in the service of their friendly peoples.

Comrade Shanan praised the good relations existing between the two parties. Comrade Stukalin praised the party and the political talks which he held with officials in Syria. He also praised the results of the talks and expressed his appreciation of the great economic achievements in Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He also expressed his appreciation of Syria's vanguard role in confronting the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies in the area. Comrade Stukalin stressed his country's support for the Arab people's just struggle to regain all the occupied Arab territories and to guarantee the Palestinian people's national rights. He also stressed the stand of the other socialist countries and peace-loving forces in the world in support of the Arab people and their just causes.

TUNISIA

AL-'AMAL VIEWS LIBYAN-TUNISIAN COOPERATION, UNITY

LD231345Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Reprint of AL-'AMAL 9 June editorial: "Tunisia and Unity"--first paragraph is L'ACTION introduction]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party's Arabic daily AL-'AMAL devoted yesterday's editorial to Tunisia's view of unity among the Arab countries, stating as follows:

On Thursday morning President Bourguiba received Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the sister Libyan Jamahiriyyah's General People's Congress, who met on Wednesday with Prime Minister and Party Secretary General Hedi Nouira. The talks dealt in particular with President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's statements to the Algerian National People's Assembly regarding the establishment of a federal union comprising Libya, Algeria and Tunisia.

On this occasion we would like to recall certain fundamental principles and lessons previously propounded by the supreme combatant, Hedi Nouira, or other Tunisian leaders on various occasions. These principles and lessons constitute Tunisia's continuing view of unity.

In his 6 December 1972 speech at the Palmarium in Tunis in the presence of President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, President Bourguiba discussed unity as follows:

"...The great importance of the task to be performed demands time for people's minds to change.... The task will take decades or centuries. It demands that we proceed cautiously, without any haste...."

The supreme combatant added:

"Unity has no meaning except as a factor of strength.... We intend to build this unity on solid foundations in order to avoid the disappointments of past experiences which have ended in failure and humiliation...."

"In short, I am keen to stress our full and complete adherence to the distant objective of the unity which will increase our strength and raise us to the level of the developed nations. But while awaiting this end it is essential to lay the foundations for close and lasting cooperation. It is on this condition that we will win the battle for development. Only then will our minds be open to the idea of an Arab entity, because we will have joined our efforts to perform work for progress and we will thus have gained the means to express in concrete form the feelings of fraternity, solidarity and freedom which must unite us...."

"On that basis it is clear that for Tunisia unity is a major task and a noble objective. In no event can it be the result of improvised action or appear overnight following a decision taken at whatever level.

We have said and reasserted in Tunisia that unity can only be the fruit of a long-term and interlinking effort. This effort must inevitably go through the necessary stages and take confident steps in the field of continuous bilateral cooperation in all areas of the societies' and peoples' lives so that the task of achieving unity is progressively established on solid foundations of reciprocity and understanding among men, and will truly be a civilization-based edifice uniting all energies, creating greater strength and vigor and continuously resisting adversities and incidents.

Moreover, on the occasion of the meeting of the Tunisian-Libyan Mixed Grand Commission on 13 May in Tripoli, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira stressed these same ideas, saying among other things:

"...Our task during this meeting is to consider the period of implementation of the projects on which we have agreed in various fields. In this way we are approaching the hoped-for stage of reciprocity."

Hedi Nouira added as follows: "If we manage to lay the foundation stone, a strong foundation stone, of cooperation between our two countries, we will have strengthened our mutual understanding, strengthened the fraternity of our two peoples and opened up broad vistas for their joint future."

This is the conclusion of the Tunisians' view of unity and the task of unification. It is a view which stems from our profound belief in the need to preserve this noble ideal and to strengthen its foundations and resilience by guaranteeing it the necessary efficiency and surrounding it with the greatest chances of success and continuity.

It is important to ask oneself whether the necessary factors now exist for us to discuss the possibility of immediate unity established hastily between ourselves and certain neighboring fraternal countries. Everybody has his own view of economic and social development and his own view of the main international political problems. In addition, all Tunisia's efforts to prepare for real unifying action by laying the foundations of cooperation and bilateral reciprocity in the various fields usually meet with practically no enthusiastic or encouraging response, although cooperation is still the most appropriate and effective method for achieving true unity and a shared future.

We also have a duty to ask ourselves about the content of this union that some people today would like to set up overnight. Going by the legal aspects only, what then would be the substance of this unity? And what degree of harmony and complementarity would there be among its members?

The complementarity to which we aspire is the kind which guarantees the same opportunities for all, insures complementarity and benefits everyone. As for the one way kind, it is a very long way from mutual understanding and fraternity and does not favor the achievement of a common destiny.

This is our idea of a work of unification carried out wisely and safely. This is our faith in true unity, which guarantees greater strength and invulnerability for all.

In this context, we can only approve of the analysis made recently by the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, which, commenting on President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's statements to the Algerian National Peoples Assembly, wrote: "...This unity, which encourages the flowering and effectiveness of Arab potential, obviously cannot be an easy task which can be accomplished overnight. Instead it is by striving daily, by advancing step by step, seriously and doggedly, that we will achieve it, applying the principles of justice, freedom and independence that will insure its solidity and permanence.

FATAH OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING TUNIS

LD282250Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Statement by 'Abu Mazin, member of the Fatah Central Committee, on 28 June prior to his departure from Tunis--recorded]

[Text] I had a meeting with the supreme struggler, brother Habib Bourguiba; I also had meetings with Prime Minister Nouira, the foreign minister, and the director of the party. We talked with them about the latest developments in the situation at the Palestinian and Arab levels. I listened to their views and advice. I talked to them about the sufferings of the Palestinian revolution from all aspects. No doubt the meetings were fruitful and beneficial. The Palestinian and Tunisian views were identical.

As for the situation in Lebanon--the situation in northern and southern Lebanon--it is still explosive. The reason is due to the fact that there are some forces which are trying to achieve their goal--the partitioning of Lebanon. Here I would like to mention that among these forces there are the Phalangists, which created the disturbances in the north and ordered their forces in the south not to obey the forces of the legitimate authorities. In my view the situation in Lebanon will remain explosive as a result of these forces, which are basically cooperating with Israel.

As for the political situation in general, it is known that the Israeli attitude which rejects peace is still the same. This attitude is supported by the U.S.--a matter which makes the question of peace in the Middle East uncertain. At the same time, what is called for is a unified Arab attitude and an Arab solidarity so that all the Arabs can ascertain what is going on and decide what they want to do in the light of events and developments.

The Palestinian military action is the backbone of the entire Palestinian activity. The basis of our activity is military action. There may be some obstacles with regard to military action inside the occupied areas as a result of the (?well-known) attitudes. As for the question of getting the military action underway, this is an old decision and goes on. We will not stop because it appears that the world does not understand; it only understands the language of force. We can see that Israel does not want to reach anything by negotiations, and does not want to offer anything. We are certain that it is inevitable that we should continue to use arms and force until we realize our right.

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BOURGUIBA

LD231305Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] President Bourguiba received the credentials of the new Belgian ambassador in Tunis, Mr Jean de Bassompierre, at 1130 hours yesterday morning during an official ceremony at the Carthage Palace.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN-EGYPTIAN TV EXCHANGE--Last night Salem Boumiza, the director general of National Radio and Television, returned from Cairo, where he made contacts with Egyptian radio and television and Ministry of Information officials. In the course of the visit it was agreed to exchange programs between Tunisian and Egyptian television and to carry out joint projects on the most prominent trends in Arabic thought. [Excerpt] [Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD]

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS, MONDALE VISIT

TA282021Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 28 Jun 78 TA

[Weekly Press Conference: Interview with MK Yizhaq Rabin moderated by Yizhaq Golan, with Me'ir Merhav and 'Amos Goren]

[Excerpts] [Merhav] I would like to ask you: In light of the new situation [following As-Sadat's visit to Israel], in the past was not Israel forced to clearly define its peace goals or its war goals? Today the problem has become more acute and demands more precision. In an article you published several weeks ago, you defined Israel's war goals as being simply Israel's peace goals. Today there is much public confusion. On the one hand there was, for example, the unreserved declaration made by the chief of staff not long ago, on independence day eve, that without Judaea and Samaria Israel cannot be defended. Other people say it differently. I am asking, what is the red line today? What exactly do we mean when we say: No return to the 1967 borders, security borders, defensible borders? I mean specifically that these borders, in order to be permanent, must take into account the military technology with which we are confronted, the security threat with which we are faced and the quantities of arms which constitute a potential threat.

[Rabin] I have no doubt that one of the major aspects of the negotiations on the conditions of peace--and I emphasize again, on the conditions, whether it refers to borders or to the Palestinian issue--that Israel can accept as a basis for peace, is the military aspect, which is of prime importance. Only today can we discuss this with an Arab partner which, so far, is only Egypt.

I am among those who think that in order to be implemented international agreements must rely on an internal balance to insure the realization of both parties' interests. There is nothing which forces one party, one country, to honor an agreement signed with a second country unless it really has an interest in doing so and the price for violating the agreement is not worth it, either locally or internationally.

In my opinion the line which should guide political thought today is primarily how to achieve peace with those who are ready to make peace and have recognized the basic foundation of peace acceptable to Israel as the condition for peace--I mean, Egypt. My starting point is how to shape an Israeli policy today that will exhaust the chances for reaching peace with Egypt. I, for one, do not believe that Syria today is ripe for peace.

In talking about Egypt, so far one political fact has been established: the current cabinet--apparently even before As-Sadat's visit--agreed with the principle of returning full Egyptian sovereignty to the Sinai up to the former international border between Egypt and the Palestine of the Mandate. I do not think it is realistic today on the part of the opposition, especially not on the part of the Alignment, the Labor Party, to want and demand that the government demonstrate greater flexibility to facilitate the continuation of the rapprochement process and reach an agreement so that today we can say: We are going back on accepting this principle. Therefore, as far as Egypt is concerned, I would see the security arrangement as composed of several components: The international border is acceptable to us in principle.

[Goren] Mr Rabin, how would you advise the cabinet to prepare for the visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, a visit which will begin at the end of this week? What plan and in what way?

[Rabin] I am no adviser to the cabinet. I have made a proposal which is an alternative to the cabinet's policy. When you ask me about the visit of the U.S. vice president, I must relate to those political facts that count today. The basis for political rapprochement between Israel and the United States today is the Israeli Cabinet's peace plan. All contacts between the United States and Israel have been based on that plan which, in my opinion, the United States has accepted as a basis for discussion. It expects, wants to use its influence so that changes will be introduced. Therefore one should regard the rapprochement and what will develop in the contacts with the United States on this basis.

I know, of course, that the central, main issue for discussion with the United States is the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and the solution of the Palestinian issue on the basis of the autonomy plan. What the United States would have wanted, and to a great degree I understand the cabinet's position, is for Israel to accept the principle of withdrawal as I have described it and as included in Security Council Resolution No 242 regarding Judaea and Samaria.

I said that I understand why the cabinet cannot accept this, as long as the basis for the discussion is the peace plan, because if one accepts the principle of withdrawal on the basis of the autonomy plan, one cannot afterward say: We will withdraw from up to one-third of the area of the autonomy. Indeed, the autonomy deals with people, but it deals with people in a clear and defined area, beyond today's green line, or what used to be the green line before the 6-day war, except for the Jerusalem issue. If you unite the autonomy plan and the principle of withdrawal as per Resolution No 242, you automatically, or logically, come to the pre 6-day war line. It is not mere chance that it is convenient for the United States to present the implementation of Resolution No 242 and the element of withdrawal in it with reference to this autonomy plan. This will lead precisely to what the United States wants because it believes that this is what the Arab countries need. Or, it seeks another, circumventing alternative, and wants to say: Please, there will be an autonomy for 5 years, but any results of the negotiations between the parties after 5 years require confirmation through a referendum among all inhabitants of the territories. I do not think anyone can have an illusion as to what the results....

[Golan] What the results will be....

[Rabin] ...of the participation of the inhabitants of the territories in affirming, or ratifying the result or the results. Hence, I regard the peace plan which was presented by the cabinet, with reference to the political discussions--whether they take place during the U.S. vice president's visit or whether a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers takes place with the participation of U.S. secretary of state in London--as a basic catch, because fundamentally, the autonomy plan says: Take it or leave it. As soon as you compromise on it, you destroy the basis.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN JERUSALEM WOUNDS 28

TA290909Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] A bomb exploded at the Mahan Yehuda market in Jerusalem about 45 minutes ago. So far 28 people are known to have been injured, most of them not seriously. The device was placed near a vegetable store near the public toilets on the corner of Agrippas Street. Ambulances, fire engines and security personnel rushed to the scene. The area has been closed to traffic. Security forces have begun searching. This has been reported by our correspondents, who arrived on the scene a few minutes after the explosion.

DEFENSE MINISTRY APPROVES LAND FOR NEW TOWN

TA282028Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The Planning Branch in the Defense Ministry approved in principle the handing over of the first land intended for the establishment of the new town of Efrat. This is part of the fleshing out plan for the Gush 'Ezyon settlements. The intended site for Efrat lies between Bethlehem and Gush 'Ezyon east of the main Jerusalem-Hebron road.

Minister of Housing and Construction Gid'on Pat told our correspondent today that as soon as he gets the exact details from the Defense Ministry in the next few days, his ministry will start planning quickly and will start building as soon as the end of this summer.

MODERATE SATISFACTION ON COMPROMISE IN MONDALE VISIT

TA290629Y Jerusalem POST in English 29 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Government officials reacted with moderate satisfaction to the last minute resolution of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's problem visit to the Western Wall. They said the vice president's decision had effectively removed what could have become a cloud over the entire visit. They recognized that the vice president's visit to the wall would still be carefully classified as "private"--but noted wryly that "we could hardly have expected to break the basic American position" of non-recognition of East Jerusalem as part of Israel.

It was still unclear last night how the question of the national pennants on the vice president's limousine would be solved. In the past high U.S. officials have removed these small U.S. and Israeli flags before crossing the former Jerusalem cease-fire lines.

Israeli officials said this week they would demand that the flags remain but in light of the compromise solution announced by Mondale last night (a "private" visit to the wall accompanied by Mayor Kollek), the flags issue may well be allowed to fade.

Israeli and U.S. sources said Premier Menahem Begin took up the subject of a visit to the wall at a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis yesterday, stressing that it would be inconceivable for Israel if the vice president did not visit the wall or visited it without any Israeli escort. The same message was transmitted to Washington during the day by the White House advance party planning details of the visit together with high Israeli officials.

Among the tentative solutions that these White House aides put forward unofficially was one for Mondale to be escorted to the wall by Israel's chief rabbi (they were surprised to hear that Israel has two chief rabbis--at least for the time being), and another for the vice president to hear a lecture at the wall from an Israeli archaeologist.

GUSH EMUNIM DEMONSTRATES AGAINST MONDALE VISIT

TA281910Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Members of Gush Emunim demonstrated tonight against U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit. Dozens of cars covered with posters left from Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate and drove around the capital's main roads honking their horns. The members of the Gush distributed leaflets calling on the public to withstand Washington's pressures.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: POLITICS BEHIND U.S. DELAYS ON PROCUREMENT

TA281548Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Jun 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ron Ben-Yishay in Washington and Arye Zimmuni in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] The delay in the U.S. administration's response to Israel's procurement requests will be the main subject of the talks with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale during his visit to Jerusalem, due to begin this weekend.

The United States is procrastinating on everything connected with the Israeli procurement requests dealing with the "Matmon C" Plan. These requests were submitted about half a year ago.

Yesterday Israel's representative in Washington, Hannan Bar-On, met with Lucy Benson, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance. She said the U.S. administration has not finished reviewing the Israeli requests.

Three months ago, during Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to the United States, the administration agreed to supply Israel with antitank helicopters manufactured by the Hughes Corporation, to help Israel in the production of the Merkava tank (in return for a cut in Israel's requests for the purchase of American tanks), and to supply Israel with additional items. However, that response was only partial. Most of Israel's requests, which are based on predicted military consumption for the next 10 years, have not yet had a response.

Knowledgeable circles in Washington say that the delayed response as well as the procrastination in the procurement negotiations stems from policy considerations and that they constitute a kind of U.S. "signal" to Israel that it soften its positions.

It should be pointed out that the items in question are not weapons that the United States had already pledged to supply Israel, but up-to-date weapons which the IDF does not yet have or items in quantities surpassing those currently in IDF possession. The supply of weapons and spare parts, regarding which the United States is committed, continues normally.

HA'AREZ WARNS AGAINST SIMPLE SOLUTIONS

TA281305Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 28 Jun 78 p 9 TA

[Moshe Arens commentary]

[Text] People confronted with a complex problem tend to simplify it in an attempt to find a solution. This simplification ignores various aspects of the real problem and brings about a simple, sometimes even elegant formulation, but quite often it results in wrong conclusions.

Some people claim that the problem currently facing Israel is to choose between a small Israel that lives in peace with its neighbors, and a greater State of Israel, which will continue facing security risks in the foreseeable future. On the basis of such a simple formulation one develops the "moment of truth" (or the "time for painful decisions") concept, and accuses those who do not adopt the recommended conclusions of extreme nationalism and of a readiness to miss the chance for peace because of a blind loyalty to an "integral Eretz Yisra'el." "Peace now" is the slogan that epitomizes this way of thinking--its intentions are good, but its foundations are rather primitive.

A somewhat more progressive approach to Israel's political problems is held by those who are trying to distinguish the "true" intentions of the Arabs. According to this viewpoint, our policy should be determined by As-Sadat's intentions--if he "seeks peace," the State of Israel should agree to his demands (or to most of them) and thus accomplish peace.

Is proof necessary that these approaches, which represent a degenerate simplistic image of Israel's political problems, ignore numerous and important components of the real problem? Is it not clear that an intelligent approach should be based on an attempt to see every aspect of the problem, including the aspect of time? The reluctance to adopt such an approach is understandable: it is difficult and it forces us into a direct confrontation with the uncertain; and, although there are theories dealing with uncertainties, there is no agreed upon and tested recipe for handling them.

Those willing to view the entire scope of our political problems should be concentrating on the given components, components which will, apparently, not change in the foreseeable future. None of us can predict the future, but where the rate of some socio-economic and technological developments is concerned, our hunches are not so bad. It is therefore possible to assert with considerable certainty that a number of phenomena are not apt to change quickly.

As examples, I shall point out the following phenomena in the Middle East arena, which are likely to remain permanent facts for the next 20 years!

--An imbalance between Israel and the Arab world, as far as population, area, resources and arms are concerned.

--Totalitarian regimes in most Arab countries.

--Intolerance toward minorities in the Arab world.

--The energy crisis.

One who sees these phenomena as invariable components of the Middle East arena in the next 20 years will have to admit that the State of Israel will be facing threats and security risks in the future, and there is no Israel concession--generous as it may be--likely to cancel these dangers. On the contrary, moves likely to weaken Israel's defensive ability will intensify the risks and the instability of relations between Israel and the Arab world. Therefore, "peace now" is liable, paradoxically, to pave the way for "war--soon."

This is not to imply that we should reduce our efforts aimed at the moderation of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We ought to understand, however, that the solution of the conflict is contingent on meaningful changes in the above-mentioned "invariable" facts or, at least, in some of them. In that respect, our ability to influence is sorely limited.

ME ARENS CHALLENGES BEGIN PEACE PLAN IN HERUT

TA290738Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The Herut Movement center will discuss a proposal which rejects the prime minister's peace plan and calls on the cabinet to retract it. A statement to that effect was made by the chairman of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, Moshe Arens, after the Herut Movement Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a recommendation in that spirit. The Herut Movement center will convene in 2 weeks.

Mr Arens' statement was challenged by the chairman of the Herut Movement executive, Eli'ezer Schechterman, who said that the committee's recommendations were not binding as it had not been elected, and its members had merely been chosen by Professor Arens. Only if the executive endorses the recommendation will it be submitted to the center, and he will oppose such a step.

The statements of the two functionaries were reported by correspondent Asher Schwartz.

MA'ARIV UNHAPPY WITH REFUGEE CLAUSE IN AUTONOMY PLAN

TA281452Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jun 78 p 5 TA

[Shemi'el Segev commentary]

[Excerpts] Of all the clauses in the Israeli plan for administrative autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip one clause has eluded public attention, yet it contains the greatest danger for Israel's future security. It is the clause which recognizes the right of Palestinian refugees to return to the area of the "autonomy" with the approval of a special committee in which Israeli and Arab factors are represented. It appears that since decisions have to be adopted by all members of the committee, this entitles Israel to a kind of veto if the number of Palestinians who want to return is more than planned. In practice, however, it is doubtful whether Israel could implement its veto without exposing itself to further U.S. pressure and hostile public opinion in the West.

So far, our public has not yet received a convincing explanation as to why it was necessary, in the subject of Palestinian refugees, to deviate from the consistent Israeli policy, which has always been supported by the opposition parties and on which there was national consensus. To this day it is not known who was behind this proposal, which is likely to cause dangerous changes in the demographic ratio between Jews and Arabs in Eretz Yisra'el. The only thing known is that the original draft of the Israeli peace plan did not include a special clause on the refugees.

From reports submitted in closed forums it transpires that during one of his visits to Washington, Prime Minister Menahem Begin was asked by President Carter: "What about the refugees?" It seems, therefore, that by way of a gesture of goodwill to the U.S. President, the prime minister deviated from the consistent policy of all Israeli governments, and included in the administrative autonomy plan a specific paragraph, which facilitates the return of Palestinian refugees to the West Bank and to the Gaza Strip.

From time to time Israel has been willing to allow the return of refugees within the framework of family reunifications or on a selective basis. This willingness exists to this day, but Israel never agreed to apply the "law of return" to the Palestinian refugees as well, and it never recognized their right to return automatically to their homes. The possibility for this was included for the first time in the administrative autonomy plan submitted to Presidents Carter and As-Sadat last December.

The dispute which erupted last week between Defense Minister Weizman and the prime minister and the foreign minister regarding the Israeli peace plan revealed to the public something that had been known only in the innermost circles: The Israeli peace plan was worked out by a small group and it was never seriously discussed by the working echelons of the various government ministries. This is why the decision makers were unaware of various aspects of the peace plan. Just as the extension of Egypt's sovereignty over the entire Sinai Peninsula was not discussed with the IDF or the defense establishment, so also substantive questions pertaining to the administrative autonomy were not examined by the experts on such issues. The prospect for a renewed dialog between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel under U.S. auspices has to serve as an opportunity to reexamine the administrative autonomy plan; to cancel clauses in it that are likely to harm Israel's security and to add clauses that would grant Israel efficient "safety valves" after peace is reached.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Explains Schmidt's Remarks

TA281731Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 TA

[By Zevi Lidar]

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said that the remarks made by FRG Chancellor Schmidt last week regarding the Palestinian issue are not a new declaration of the FRG cabinet's position. This declaration, he said, was in harmony with the decisions made by the European Council last year on the Middle East issue. He thinks that the reports in the press on the chancellor's remarks were distorted. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, who arrived in Israel today, replied to questions from Knesset members who are members of the Israel-FRG Parliamentary Committee.

Speaking about the Syrian-French arms deal in which parts produced jointly by the FRG and France are included, Minister Genscher said that according to the agreement, both France and Germany are permitted to make separate arms deals and the other party cannot veto them. The FRG is making a close examination to insure that it does not supply arms to areas of tension.

Meets President Navon

TA282004Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Israeli President Yizhaq Navon received the FRG foreign minister in the presidential residence in Jerusalem. He was the first visiting foreign minister to be received by Yizhaq Navon since he took office. Among other things, they discussed political issues. The president told the German minister that the Israeli cabinet's policy does not receive the appropriate appreciation in Israel, despite the efforts Jerusalem is making to achieve peace. Mr Navon remarked that even though in the past he had been in the opposition and had criticized the cabinet's policy, he must say that the Israeli Cabinet is conceding real things while Egypt proposes in exchange only a readiness for an agreement and for recognition. The value of this readiness should not be dismissed, but it is not to be compared with the Israeli offers.

Correspondent 'Amiqam Rothman reports that the president also brought up the arms deal Germany and France have signed with Arab countries and said that it was not merely a political problem, but also a moral question to which Bonn must give thought. Mr Navon also expressed concern over expressions of anti-Semitism in Germany and over the attitude toward Nazis and neo-Nazis.

Dayan Hosts Dinner

TA290650Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said we do not want to rule the Arabs and we are interested in having the Palestinians participate in determining their future and that they should be initiators as well. Our wish, he said, is that the Palestinians find a satisfactory way to express their national ambition. The foreign minister was speaking last night at a dinner which he hosted for his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Dayan stressed that we do not want the Palestinians to decide our future, or that their future should endanger our existence. He called on Germany to consider scrupulously its support for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS TO BE SHIPPED TO JAPAN, U.S.

LD281418Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Iran will be selling 400 million cubic feet of liquefied natural gas to Japan daily. Here is an interview granted by Mr Abu-Sa'idi, director for commercial and legal affairs of the National Iranian Gas Company, [NIGC] to our correspondent, Mojtaba Jabal-'Ameli: [Begin recording]

[Question] What measures have been adopted or agreements signed on the sale of natural gas to Japan? What is contained in the agreement signed with Japan?

[Answer] An agreement was signed on 21 June 1978 between the Kalingas Company, in which the National Iranian Gas Company holds a 51 percent share, and the Japanese company known as Tokyo Electric Power. The agreement is to run for 20 years and the quantity of gas involved is about 400 million cubic feet of gas per day. This is the equivalent of about 2.8 million tons of gas per year. The cost of installing the equipment for this project is about \$714 million. The Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation will be implementing this, having won the international tender for the project. The entire capital outlay required to implement the project will be secured through loans and credits from Japan. The revenue earned from the gas delivery deal will amount to about \$380 million per year on the average. The gas involved will be supplied from the Pars field in the Persian Gulf, where drilling operations have been carried out by the NIGC.

At present we have no other agreements with Japan for gas exports, but we did sign an agreement with the United States last month in this regard. This agreement is similar in nature to the Japanese agreement, in that the natural gas, which will be extracted from the same Pars field in the Persian Gulf, will be liquefied in a liquification plant and then shipped to its destination in special ships. All the agreements signed so far are based on deliveries from the Persian Gulf, but the NIGC has reserved the right to participate in the marine transport operations, taking an interest of about 30 percent itself in the operations. It should be noted, however, that such ships are extremely expensive and they should not be compared with tankers, which are much cheaper; so, enormous capital is needed to carry out this operation. Of course, there are favorable prospects for foreign loans and credits for the purpose and the NIGC is studying the matter.

[Question] Apart from the agreements with Japan and the United States, are there any other countries with which we will have sea links for gas exports?

[Answer] At present we have no other firm agreements, but negotiations are taking place with a number of European countries with which agreements might be concluded in the near future.

SHAH RECEIVES UK'S CHIEF OF DEFENSE STAFF

LD261036Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The shah received Sir Neil Cameron, marshal of the RAF and chief of the defense staff at the British Ministry of Defense, at Niavaran Palace this morning. Also attending the meeting were Gen Chohamreza Azhari, chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, and the British Embassy charge d'affaires in Tehran. The chief of the defense staff of the British Ministry of Defense arrived in Tehran yesterday at the head of a military delegation which is paying a friendly visit to Iran.

INDIA

PROTEST LODGED ON KARAKORAM HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

BK281622Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] India has told both China and Pakistan that it cannot acquiesce in the legal implications of the construction of the so-called Karakoram Highway traversing Pakistan-occupied northern part of Kashmir. They have also been told that there can be no question of self-determination for an integral part of India.

In New Delhi, the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, summoned separately the Chinese ambassador, Mr Chen Chao-yuan, and the Pakistani charge d'affaires, Mr Shahid Amin, and conveyed to them India's position on the road.

The highway was formally opened recently by the chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, in the presence of a 40-member Chinese delegation led by the vice premier, Mr Keng Piao.

India's view on the matter has been made known since May 1962 and reiterated in 1969 when the construction of the road began. India holds that the construction of the highway jointly by China and Pakistan is illegal. At that time China had made it clear the agreement was a provisional one merely taking into account Pakistan's de facto control of the part of Jammu and Kashmir which had a common border with China.

MEHTA RETURNS AFTER TALKS WITH TARAKI IN KABUL

BK240956Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Kabul, the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, called on the president of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, last evening. The Afghan deputy foreign minister, the Indian ambassador in Kabul and other dignitaries were present at the meeting.

Earlier, he had talks with the Afghan deputy foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost. The talks centered on matters of mutual interest. According to Radio Kabul, the talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Mr Mehta has since returned to Delhi.

Report on Visit

BK241620Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] India has assured Afghanistan that it will respond to all requests from that country for mutually beneficial cooperation. This was conveyed to the Afghan Government by the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, who returned to New Delhi today after a 2-day visit to Kabul. Mr Mehta told newsmen on his return that he had had a very useful exchange of views with Afghan leaders on a wide range of issues.

Mr Mehta had talks with the Afghan president, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, and also had discussions with the Afghan deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The Afghan leaders expressed their sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with India.

The Afghan leaders also appreciated India's gesture in quickly recognizing the new government and the Indian prime minister's declaration that changes in Afghanistan are an internal matter of that country. They have extended a formal invitation to the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to visit that country.

Mr Jagat Mehta's visit was the first of its kind by a top Indian official to Afghanistan since the new government assumed power in that country.

VAJPAYEE POSTPONES VISIT TO SRI LANKA

BK290917Y Delhi ISI in English 0834 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was to have left for Colombo on June 29, has postponed his visit to Sri Lanka, reports PTI.

Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed has been informed of postponement.

CUBAN ENVOY GIVES VAJPAYEE LETTER ON NONALIGNED MEETING

BK290931Y Delhi ISI in English 0855 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Flores Ibarro, special envoy of the Cuban foreign minister, on June 28 called on External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee and handed over a letter from the Cuban foreign minister, reports PTI.

The envoy's visit to Delhi is in connection with the forthcoming Belgrade meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers. The meeting is to take place in the last week of July.

Vajpayee apprised the Cuban special envoy of India's continued commitment to nonalignment and adherence to the principles of the movement.

ISI ON SEABED PACTS WITH THAILAND, INDONESIA

BK231018Y Delhi ISI in English 0832 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] An agreement was signed in New Delhi on 22 June between India and Thailand on delimitation of the seabed boundary between them in the Andaman Sea by the foreign ministers of these countries. The agreement seeks to settle permanently the limits of areas in the Andaman Sea within which the respective governments of these countries shall exercise sovereign rights. The boundary established by this agreement consists of straight lines connecting seven points which generally follow the median line principle. The length of the boundary under this agreement is 94 nautical miles.

Earlier, in 1974, the Governments of India and Indonesia established a boundary of the continental shelves of the two countries in the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean. Subsequently, in 1975, Thailand and Indonesia established a seabed boundary between them in the Andaman Sea. Once the seabed boundary between India and Thailand in the Andaman Sea was also settled, the next stage would be to settle the trijunction points between the three seabed boundaries between India, Indonesia and Thailand. This was also negotiated simultaneously by the three countries, as a result of which a tripartite agreement was also signed on 22 June by the foreign ministers of India, Indonesia and Thailand establishing a trijunction point and extending the three boundaries to that point. This trijunction is roughly equidistant between the three countries, being roughly 100 nautical miles from the nearest point on their respective coasts.

Vajpayee Meets Foreign Ministers

BK231020Y Delhi ISI in English 0949 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Thailand has expressed its desire to forge new links with India and has sought this country's cooperation in the kingdom's economic development, reports PTI.

The desire was conveyed to Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee by visiting Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun when they discussed bilateral relations on the afternoon of 22 June.

Vajpayee conveyed India's willingness to extend all possible cooperation with Thailand.

The Thai foreign minister explained to Vajpayee developments in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and said the community was cooperating not only with regional groupings but with all developing countries. He spoke highly of India's progress, glimpses of which he had during a visit to the integral coach factory at Madras.

Later, during his discussions with Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Vajpayee exchanged views on the growing bilateral relations between the two countries and measures for strengthening these further.

They also exchanged views on the meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers due in Belgrade next month.

The Indonesian foreign minister emphasised the need for continued consultations among the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

HOME MINISTER ADVOCATES PROSECUTION OF INDIRA GANDHI

BK281627Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The home minister, Mr Charan Singh, has advocated strong and swift legal action against Mrs Indira Gandhi.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, the home minister said perhaps those who differ from him do not realize sufficiently the intensity of feelings among the people on the government's failure to put the former prime minister behind bars. They draw all sorts of conclusions and are inclined to give credence to all kinds of stories.

Mr Charan Singh said there is even a section of the people, especially those who suffered grievously under Mrs Gandhi's regime during the emergency, who want that she should be detained under MISA [Maintenance of Internal Security Act]. Although he might not go along with this extreme view, Mr Charan Singh said he can understand and appreciate their feelings. It only represents the people's patriotic reaction to the manner in which Mrs Gandhi and her caucus had tried to denigrate the law courts, impute motives to the Shah Commission, subvert the prosecution evidence and create an atmosphere of violence and terror in the country.

The statement says many emergency victims have repeatedly implored the home minister that not only should Mrs Gandhi be arrested immediately, but she should be given the same treatment that Mr Jayaprakash Narayan and others were given during the emergency. The home minister said: In any other country, Mrs Gandhi would have been by now facing trial on the lines of the Nuerenberg trial.

Mr Charan Singh said the suggestion may appear to some as extremely vindictive, but those who know the mood of the country and of the people will find it difficult to disagree with the suggestion. In fact, there was universal expectation that such action should have been taken in April 1977 itself, he added.

EMERGENCY CABINET SESSION DISCUSSES GANDHI, NARAIN ISSUES

BK290930Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The union cabinet, which held an emergency meeting this morning, has left it to the prime minister to deal in an appropriate manner with the home minister's statement yesterday about action against Mrs Gandhi and the recent Simla incident involving Mr Raj Narain. The cabinet met for over 2 hours and discussed both these issues. All 15 ministers present expressed their views.

The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Advani, who briefed newsmen said that the ministers' reactions were unanimous. Mr Morarji Desai will be addressing letters to Mr Charan Singh and Mr Raj Narain shortly. The home minister, who is convalescing at Suraj Kund, and the health minister who has gone to Patna, did not attend the meeting. Three other ministers, Mr Brijlal Verma, Mr Purushottam Kaushik and Mr Sikandar Bakht, who are out of the capital, also did not attend.

In reply to a question, Mr Advani asserted that the government has never been tardy so far in taking action against the former prime minister. The government is aware of the importance of taking prompt action on such issues. Mr Advani said that the prime minister has the prerogative to deal with the issues taken at the today's meeting and react to them in any manner he wanted. But in view of their importance, he preferred to take counsel with his colleagues.

Mr Advani added that the issue of action against Mrs Gandhi raised by Mr Charan Singh will be referred to in the letter that the prime minister will write to him. It may be recalled that Mr Charan Singh in his statement last evening called for stern and swift legal action against Mrs Gandhi. Mr Raj Narain addressed a meeting in Simla last Sunday in defiance of the prohibitory orders.

After the cabinet meeting, the Janata Party chief, Mr Chandra Shekhar, had talks with the prime minister. Earlier, Mr Chandra Shekhar had further discussions on the developments within the party with the party general secretary, Mr Nanji Deshmukh, today. Rajasthan Chief Minister Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, who is now in Delhi, also met Mr Chandra Shekhar.

DELHI REPORTS DETAILS OF JANATA PARTY CRISIS

Charan Singh Possible Resignation

BK231603Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, had a 45-minute meeting with [Home Affairs Minister] Mr Charan Singh at Surajkund near Delhi this evening during which he appealed to the home minister not to aggravate the crisis in the party. Mr Charan Singh had earlier said that the parliamentary board's decision to call for Mr Raj Narain's explanation sounds the death-knell of the Janata Party.

Mr Vajpayee told newsmen that he had urged the home minister not to think in terms of resigning from the government; but Mr Charan Singh said it may not be possible for him to continue in the atmosphere created by the board's decisions. He would think it over.

Mr Vajpayee was, however, optimistic and said that his impression is that the situation can be retrieved. He said Mr Charan Singh was unhappy with the board's decision. But Mr Vajpayee explained to him that Mr Raj Narain had not been singled out. An explanation had been asked from him because of the personal attacks he made on the party president and not because of what he had been saying about nonimplementation of programs. It is necessary to put a stop to further indiscipline and airing of differences in public.

Some other cases also were discussed including that of [member of parliament] Mr Ram Dhan at the board meeting.

Show Cause Notices Issued

EK231619Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Janata Party general secretary, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, has issued show-cause notices to Mr Raj Narain [health minister], Mr Purushottam Lal Kaushik [minister for tourism and civil aviation], the Harayana chief minister, Mr Devi Lal, and Mr Ram Dhan, member of parliament. They have been asked to explain within a week why disciplinary action should not be initiated against them for violating party discipline.

Several others, including Mr Jabbar Singh, a minister in Madhya Pradesh, and Mr Shiban Lal Saxena, member of parliament, have also been issued similar notices.

Narain Statement

EK241632Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] As Janata Party leaders continued their mutual consultations throughout the day today on diffusing the crisis in the organization, Mr Raj Narain asserted, after two rounds of talks with the home minister, that there is no question of their leaving the party or the government. The health minister replied with a firm "no" when asked whether the former BLD [Bharatiya Lok Dal] group members were planning to resign en bloc. He said people who are spreading such reports are making baseless accusations against Mr Charan Singh. These reports are absolutely wrong. There is no proposal before us to leave the government, he said, and stressed that this is, in fact, not an issue at all.

Soon after his second meeting of the day with the home minister, Mr Raj Narain told newsmen at Suraj Kund that he is prepared for any mediation to resolve the present political crisis in the Janata Party. He said Mr Charan Singh is deeply distressed over the way party leadership is deliberately bypassing the basic economic issues. He also added that Mr Charan Singh feels that there is no reason for him to continue in office if the party fails to fulfill its pledges to the people.

About the explanation called from him by the parliamentary board, he said he would have to seek some clarifications from them before giving his final reply. He said he has not discussed this matter with the home minister, but quoted Mr Charan Singh as summing up the situation with the remark that it is a case of an accused playing the role of an accuser. Mr Raj Narain maintained that all he had done was to raise certain basic issues to insure the democratic functioning of the party.

Injustice has to be fought even in a family and he would continue to fight. In doing so he was respecting the wishes of Mr Jayaprakash Narayan also.

Desai, Narain Remarks

BK251322Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, has declared that Mr Raj Narain is free to quit if he is unwilling to maintain discipline in the party. He was addressing Janata Party workers in Kotah today. At an earlier meeting addressed by him there had been some slogan-shouting in favor of Mr Raj Narain. Mr Desai took exception to this and said the government has bigger responsibilities and no time could be wasted in factionalism and mutual recrimination. (?Discipline can exist) only at the time when the party workers are united.

Earlier, at a public meeting, the prime minister emphasized that those who do not maintain discipline will have no place in the party. Internal squabbles made our country weak in the past, and we have to get rid of this habit. In the meeting two workers shouted slogans in favor of Mr Raj Narain. Referring to them, Mr Desai said indiscipline, particularly from persons in high positions, has been doing harm to the party, and people have started losing faith. Mr Desai said we have been forced to take action, and there is no going back on it.

On the other hand, Mr Raj Narain says he stands by his demand for the resignation of the party chief, Mr Chandra Shekhar. The health minister was speaking to newsmen in Simla today. He said his fight in the party is for certain principles and not against any individual. Democracy within the party must be maintained or else democracy in the country will suffer.

Vajpayee, Fernandes, Charan Singh Meet

BK261054Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At Suraj Kund near Delhi, wide-ranging discussions on Janata Party affairs were held today between Mr Charan Singh, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr George Fernandes. The talks lasted over 2 hours.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Fernandes said the discussions covered the issues relating to the party, maintenance of discipline and the running of the government. He described the talks as very useful and said they were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Mr Fernandes said he and Mr Vajpayee will report to the parliamentary board and would also meet Mr Charan Singh again.

Mr Vajpayee told newsmen Mr Charan Singh had repeated that in the present circumstances it would be difficult for him to continue. According to Mr Vajpayee, Mr Charan Singh is dissatisfied with the way the party is being run. Mr Charan Singh had, however, made it clear that not all the statements issued by Mr Raj Narain had his approval.

Mr Vajpayee said Mr Charan Singh has also suggested that in view of basic differences between the party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, and Mr Raj Narain, outside mediation should be sought for resolving the issue.

However, both Mr Vajpayee and Mr Fernandes felt that it was an internal affair and should be settled by the party itself.

Earlier this morning, Mr Raj Narain on his return from Simla drove straight to Suraj Kund and had talks with Mr Charan Singh for half an hour.

Mr Raj Narain told correspondents that he would seek a clarification from the prime minister on his reported statement in Kotah concerning him. He pointed out that there were two versions of Mr Desai's statement.

Mr Raj Narain criticized the slogans reported to have been raised against Mr Desai at the public meeting in Kotah. He said Mr Desai is our respected leader and we cannot tolerate this kind of slogan-mongering.

The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, called on the prime ministers in New Delhi today. They are reported to have discussed the recent developments in the party.

Mr Chandra Shekhar also had a meeting with Mr Jagjivan Ram.

PAKISTAN

NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF-DESIGNATE NAMED

BK281723Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to an official announcement in Rawalpindi today, Air Vice Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim has been appointed chief of the air staff-designate in place of Air Chief Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who retires on the 22d of next month on the expiry of his normal term of office of 2 years.

The Pakistan Government has expressed its high appreciation for the laudable and dedicated services rendered by the outgoing air chief in enhancing the professional efficiency and combat effectiveness of the Pakistan Air Force.

DELHI REPORTS DETENTION OF TWO FORMER MINISTERS EXTENDED

BK281331Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, the period of detention of the former federal ministers, Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada and Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, has been further extended by 90 days. An order to this effect was issued by the martial law authorities in Karachi.

ISTIQLAL PARTY LEADER URGES EARLY ELECTIONS

BK281052Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, the leader of the Istiqlal Party, the former air chief marshal, Mr Asghar Khan, has called for immediate elections. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad, he said any arrangement other than an elected government in Pakistan has inherent dangers.

HAQ ISSUES MARTIAL LAW REGULATION, ORDER

Regulation 37

BK271154Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Regulation Number 37. Under it a new paragraph has been inserted in Martial Law Regulation Number 21.

According to the new paragraph, the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator may in writing grant permission to a person to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of the properties and assets in respect of which he is required to submit a statement under this regulation. The permission granted under this paragraph may be withdrawn at any time on any ground by the chief martial law administrator or by the martial law administrator concerned as the case may be. This martial law regulation comes into force at once.

Order 47

BK271156Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 27 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order Number 47 which reconstitutes Martial Law Order Number 31. The new order has come into force at once.

Under the new order, the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator may establish such number of disqualification tribunals as he may deem necessary and may abolish any disqualification tribunal.

The order provides that nothing shall preclude a chief secretary from making successive references to a disqualification tribunal in respect of any holder of representative office to inquire into any charge of misconduct not previously referred to it. This will hold good even if any earlier reference in respect of such holder of representative office the tribunal has given its findings.

Under the order the existing disqualification tribunal shall stand abolished with immediate effect, with the exceptions of those tribunals which have already started recording evidence in proceedings before them.

KARACHI DAWN ON OUTCOME OF KENG PIAO'S VISIT

BK290415Y Karachi DAWN in English 21 Jun 78 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "New Era of Sino-Pakistan Friendship"]

[Text] Vice Premier Keng Piao's 5-day visit to Pakistan heralds a new era in Sino-Pakistan friendship. The two countries have forged very close relations over the past few years. This phenomenon has found tangible expression in the diplomatic and political support they have extended to each other, especially in their hour of need, and in the joint projects they have undertaken together. But Mr Keng's visit has assumed special significance in view of the changes that have taken place on the domestic scene of the two countries, as well as in the international politics of South and Central Asia. The vice premier's reiteration of the Chinese desire for the further strengthening of Sino-Pakistan friendship testifies to the mutuality of interests of the two countries in consolidating further their political and economic bonds. This is quite meaningful in the context of the change of leadership in both Peking and Islamabad. In fact this was the first visit by a top Chinese leader to Pakistan after the death of the two architects of Sino-Pakistan friendship--Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai.

Equally significant is Mr Keng's reiteration of unequivocal support for Pakistan. This no doubt has been a stable factor for over a decade in the otherwise fluid state of political affairs in South Asia.

But at a time when regional alignments appear to be undergoing a change and new diplomatic moves capable of exerting a profound impact on the pattern of international relationships are afoot, China's forceful reaffirmation of its close ties with Pakistan is indeed a very important development. Hence Mr Keng's statement that China firmly supports Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as well as its stand on the self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, underlines the continuity in China's basic policy towards Pakistan.

What should come as a further source of satisfaction to Islamabad is that China's perception of where its interests lie in South Asia has not changed. Mr Keng reaffirmed that "the presence on the South Asian subcontinent of a strong Pakistan firmly adhering to a policy of independence is an important factor for peace and stability in this region". This reaffirmation of China's interest in the independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan assumes greater significance in the context of the recent change of government which has taken place in Kabul and which is perceived by many to have brought about a shift in the diplomatic orientations in the region. General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reaffirmed his government's interest in friendship with Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and has called for friendship and cooperation between the two countries to strengthen regional stability and peace. It is not without meaning that Mr Keng should have also called for adherence to these principles of coexistence by the South Asian countries since this would not only accord with the fundamental interests of the people of this region but also "serve the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism".

Just as the Karakoram Highway, which was formally inaugurated the other day, by providing a direct overland road link between Pakistan and China promises to open up new avenues of cooperation between them, the talks Mr Keng held with the CMLA [chief martial law administrator] are expected to yield positive results. They have underlined the identity of views between the two neighbours on international issues. The three rounds of talks held in Islamabad have also further strengthened their mutual understanding. At a time when the international arena is beset with what Mr Keng described as "vicissitudes", this reiteration of Sino-Pakistan friendship is indeed most heartening.

PAN CHI UNVEILS MEMORIAL TO KARAKORAM DEAD

BK241238Y Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 24 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At Gilgit yesterday, Chinese Vice Minister for Communications Pan Chi unveiled a memorial built in memory of those Chinese workers who sacrificed their lives for the construction of the Karakoram Highway. Wreaths were also placed at the memorial on behalf of the Chinese and Pakistan governments.

Speaking at the ceremony, Pan Chi said that the Karakoram Highway will further extend mutual cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech, Maj Gen Ghulam Safdar, director general of the Public Works Department of the Northwest Frontier Province, said that the highway will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Chinese counselor in Islamabad and the Chinese director of the department of road building also attended the ceremony.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT PRC

BK261359Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 26 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 26 (AFP)--Sri Lanka's President J.R. Jayewardene has accepted an invitation to visit China, official sources said.

The invitation from the Chinese leadership was conveyed to Mr. Jayewardene by a Chinese vice premier, Mr Keng Piao, who ended a four-day official visit to Sri Lanka yesterday.

Mr Jayewardene will visit China at a mutually convenient time to be fixed through diplomatic channels, the sources said. Some diplomatic observers said the visit might take place before the end of this year.

Observers noted that while the previous government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike was known to have close associations with China, the new United National Party (UNP) regime was also eager to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. This was strikingly demonstrated during the visit of Mr Keng, which was the first official mission from China to Sri Lanka since the government of Mr Jayewardene swept into power eleven months ago.

CUBA SENDS LETTER ON 1979 NONALIGNED MEETINGS

BK281533Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, June 28 (AFP)--Cuba has proposed to Sri Lanka that the next nonaligned summit conference be held in Havana from September 3 to 7 next year, the Foreign Ministry said here today.

Sri Lanka, current chairman of the nonaligned movement, will submit these dates to the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Belgrade next month for final approval, the ministry said. Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has written to Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed also proposing that a co-ordinating bureau ambassadorial level meeting be held on August 28 and 29 and a foreign ministers' meeting from August 30 to September 1 next year in Havana to prepare for the summit.

The last nonaligned summit in Colombo in 1976 decided to hold the next meeting of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana in 1979 but left the exact dates to be decided later.

Since this decision, however, some nonaligned countries have expressed their reservations about holding the summit in Havana, questioning Cuba's military role in Africa and also charging that Cuba is not nonaligned because of its links with the Soviet Union.

It has been the practice that the country that hosts a summit continues to act as the chairman of the movement and co-ordinator of its activities till the next summit about three years later.

The first nonaligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961 attended by 25 countries. Since then the strength of the nonaligned movement has steadily grown. Forty-seven countries attended the second summit in Cairo in 1964, 43 were at Lusaka in 1970 and 75 in Algiers in 1973. The number increased to 86 member-countries at the fifth summit in Colombo two years ago. The Colombo summit was also attended by nine other countries as observers and seven countries as guests. Twelve international organisations including the United Nations were also represented.

INDIA'S VAJPAYEE EXPECTED, ADVANCE PARTY ARRIVES

BK281126Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Indo-Sri Lanka joint commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation will meet in Colombo tomorrow under the cochairmanship of Mr Vajpayee, Indian External Affairs Minister, and Mr A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign minister.

In the meantime, an advance party of eight members led by Mr Romesh Bhandari, additional secretary, Indian External Affairs Ministry, arrived in Sri Lanka yesterday in preparation for the joint commission meeting. The Indo-Sri Lanka subcommittee for economic, trade and technical cooperation met at the Ministry of Finance and Planning yesterday. Mr Bhandari led the Indian delegation, while the Sri Lanka team was led by Dr W.M. Tillekeratne, secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The officials from both sides examined the progress made since the last meeting in 1976 and reviewed the implementation of recommendations that were made at the previous meeting. They also examined new areas of cooperation and the possibilities for developing trade and greater collaboration between the two countries.

The Indo-Sri Lanka joint commission first met in 1969 in Colombo when the president, then minister of trade, was the leader of the Sri Lanka delegation. The speaker of the National State Assembly, Mr Ananda Tissa de Alvis, then secretary to the Ministry of Trade, and Dr Gamini Corea were among the Sri Lanka delegation.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN ELECTRICITY SYSTEM--India and Afghanistan have signed an agreement for cooperation on the development of an electricity system in Afghanistan. According to the agreement signed in Kabul, an Indian firm will take up a project for the supply of 6,000 kilowatts of electricity to Khanabad District and the laying of a transmission line between Khanabad and Kunduz. The entire designing and construction work will be taken up by the firm.

[Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK]

AFGHAN TRANSIT TRADE--Afghanistan's foreign trade in transit through Pakistan during the first quarter of the current calendar year amounted to over rupees 540 million, as compared to over rupees 470 million in the preceding quarter. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK]

AFGHAN-INDIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--India and Afghanistan have signed a trade agreement in Kabul. With the signing of this agreement technical obstacles have been removed in expanding trade between the two countries. The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by the chief of foreign trade in the Ministry of Commerce and on behalf of India by the director in the Ministry of Trade. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 78 BK]

INDIAN GNP GROWTH RATE--The rate of growth of the gross national product during the last fiscal year ending March 1978 is now officially estimated at nearly 6 percent instead of the about 5 percent assumed in the prebudget economic survey. This is based on the revised foodgrains production estimate of 125.6 million tons. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK]

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